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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

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## Japan

### Nakasone Meets Iran's Khamene'i in New York

OW221607 Tokyo KYODO in English 1557 GMT  
22 Sep 87

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO—Iran's President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here Tuesday the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf is very dangerous.

Khamene'i denounced the United States for attacking an Iranian landing vessel in waters off Bahrain Monday, saying this clearly shows how dangerous it is. Japanese officials said.

The Japanese prime minister told Khamenei it was a very regrettable if Iran laid mines in the Gulf as reported.

The Iranian president was quoted as saying that Iran welcomes United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to bring an end to the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Khamene'i told Nakasone Iran will receive Perez de Cuellar if he wishes to visit Tehran again.

Nakasone and Khamene'i, both here to attend a United Nations General Assembly session, talked in a New York hotel for an hour and 10 minutes, 40 minutes longer than scheduled. Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari accompanied Nakasone at the meeting, the officials said.

Prime Minister Nakasone assured Khamene'i that Japan will maintain friendship and a relationship of trust with Iran, the officials said.

Nakasone said Japan will continue supporting Perez de Cuellar's peace initiatives and called on Iran to cooperate with him too.

Nakasone urged Iran to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, passed July 20, which called for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war, a troop pullback and the establishment of a neutral panel to affix war responsibility.

Nakasone said the resolution provides a basis for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

Khamene'i remained noncommittal on whether Iran will accept the resolution, saying only that he had listened to Nakasone's views in their entirety, the officials said.

Perez de Cuellar visited both Iran and Iraq earlier this month in an effort to bring peace to the Gulf.

Iraq says it will accept the U.N. resolution but would reject any modifications to it. Iran says it is dissatisfied with the resolution and that there can be no end to the war unless Iraq is branded as the aggressor and punished.

The Japanese leader called for Iran's restraint on military actions in the Gulf, saying navigation should be safe there.

Khamene'i told Nakasone he is not opposed to the safety of shipping in the Gulf, the officials said.

Nakasone, having wound up his four days of official functions in New York, was to leave for home later in the day.

### Kuranari Talks With UN Secretary General

OW230819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] New York, Sept. 23 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Tuesday renewed Japan's pledge of full support for the mediation efforts by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to help end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Kuranari expressed the support during his meeting with Perez de Cuellar at U.N. headquarters here Tuesday afternoon (early Wednesday morning Japan time).

The two agreed to maintain close contacts and continue efforts for an early peaceful solution to the war, Japanese sources said.

Kuranari arrived here Monday from a trip to Iraq and Jordan and joined Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here for a meeting with Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i Tuesday.

Kuranari told the U.N. leader that his ministry is consulting with the Japanese financial authorities about Japan's plan to extend about 20 million dollars in special contribution to the United Nations, including contribution to the U.N. peace-keeping activities and a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament next year.

Kuranari's remark was a follow-up explanation following Prime Minister Nakasone's pledge for a special contribution to the U.N. beyond 10 million dollars, which Nakasone revealed to Perez de Cuellar during their meeting here Monday, the Japanese sources said.

The Japanese special contribution is being aimed at helping finance such U.N. peace-keeping activities as the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

During his five-day stay in New York, Kuranari is scheduled to confer with his counterparts, from at least 24 countries now attending the U.N. General Assembly.

They will include South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

### Miyazawa To Visit U.S. for Financial Meetings

OW221215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT  
22 Sep 87

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The world debt problem and the need for a coordinated policy to stabilize foreign exchange rates are expected to top the agenda



when governmental and financial leaders from around the world begin gathering in Washington later this week for a series of meetings.

Finance ministers and central bank governors of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy will hold Group of Seven (G-7) talks Saturday prior to a joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank scheduled for September 29 to October 1.

Japan's Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will arrive in Washington Friday and leave for home Sunday morning after attending a Group of Ten (G-10) finance ministers and central governors meeting and delivering an address to the IMF interim committee. The G-10 groups 11 countries — the G-7 nations, plus the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland.

Miyazawa will hold a press conference Saturday after a G-7 meeting, which will follow a Group of Five (G-5) session of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and Britain, Finance Ministry sources said.

Senior Finance Ministry officials said the G-5 and the G-7 meetings would agree to continue coordinated market intervention for stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

Miyazawa is also expected to hold a bilateral meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker on various financial issues, including ways to solve the external debt problems of developing nations, the sources said.

On the debt question, Brazil, which suspended its interest payments beginning last February, is expected to make a new proposal Friday in Washington to leading lenders of advanced nations.

Major Japanese bankers have said Brazil should first start discussions within the IMF framework and resume making its interest payments. Brazil has offered to make bonds with maturity periods of 30 to 35 years 50 percent of its accumulated debts totaling 68 billion dollars.

Miyazawa, however, has indicated he cannot comply with the Brazilian proposal but said he is ready to study various measures such as debt/equity swap system with his counterparts in bilateral and multilateral talks to help solve the debt problem.

The U.S. treasury secretary announced his so-called Baker plan at the 1985 IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Seoul South Korea, which called for extending new loans to debtor nations and other financial assistance for their economic development projects to promote repayment operations.

Japan and other major nations have agreed in principle with Baker's initiative but leading Western banks are becoming more reluctant to make new loans to debtor nations.

Concerning yen-dollar rates, Miyazawa and Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita will likely agree with their colleagues to continue policy coordination efforts

to stabilize yen-dollar rates, Finance Ministry officials said.

The U.S. is not expected to allow a further decline in the value of the dollar because it would be counterproductive to the U.S. domestically, the officials said.

The officials also said since Japan has already announced various pump-priming measures to stimulate its economy and help stabilize foreign exchange rates, there is not room left for Japan to make new commitments in Washington for additional measures.

The G-5 session will mark the second anniversary of an accord reached at the Plaza Hotel in New York in September, 1985 to lower the value of the dollar against major currencies in order to correct the huge trade imbalance of the U.S.

Since then, the value of the dollar has declined some 40 percent in value against the yen. It hit a record low of 138.10 yen last April 27 in Tokyo, compared with a 244.05 yen close on September 12 of 1985.

Measures to monitor economic policies of the major advanced nations which were agreed to at the 1986 Tokyo summit of G-7 nations will also be fully discussed during the upcoming talks in Washington, the officials said.

### North Korea

#### Daily Views U.S. Involvement in South

SK230555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* Wednesday in a signed commentary notes that the U.S. imperialists are now leaving no stones unturned in their bid to arrest the massive advance of people, prolong the military fascist dictatorship and maintain their forces' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there by installing the traitor No Tae-u.

Noting that mutual visits and secret talks have suddenly become brisk these days between the master and the servants, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur visiting South Korea again after his June visit and the traitor No Tae-u making a mendicant trip to the United States at the call of his master, the commentary brands this as part of the U.S. masters' desperate efforts to save the South Korean puppets from a serious crisis.

The U.S. imperialists are trying for the present to push ahead with the deceptive "political timetable" worked out by them to rig the traitor No Tae-u's "return in the presidential elections," füll the anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people and justify their occupation of South Korea, the commentary says.

It goes on:

When he visited South Korea, Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, blared that the U.S. forces were staying in South Korea because the people there "want

them to remain". This is an intolerable mockery of the South Korean people and a challenge to the entire Koreans at home and abroad and the world's peace-loving people who unanimously demand the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea.

Saying that the U.S. masters flew to South Korea and gave assurances that they would back "a successful opening" of the Olympics by strength, the commentary denounces this as a criminal act meant to threaten and blackmail the South Korean people and block their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle and actions for national reunification and to encourage and support the puppets.

With no intrigues, however, can the U.S. imperialists hold in check the advance of the South Korean people toward independence, democracy and reunification or bolster up the shaking colonial rule.

#### **Trade Union Condemns 'Fascist' ROK Rule**

SK230519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea published a white paper on South Korean labor relations on September 22, which says that the staunch struggle of South Korean workers for the right to existence and democratic freedom is an inevitable result of the colonial fascist rule and predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In South Korea, the white paper says, the workers have been driven to the bottom of destitution by the anti-popular labor policy of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and greedy seeking of profits by the comprador capitalists.

The average monthly wage of the South Korean workers is more or less 150,000 won and 65 per cent of them belong to the low-wage category of less than 100,000 won.

According to an announcement of the "government"-sponsored South Korean trade union, the minimum living cost of a five-member family this year was more than 655,000 won. This means that the South Korean workers' average wage is a hunger wage less than a quarter of the minimum living cost.

The South Korean workers are usually forced to slave labor of 12-16 hours daily; 60 per cent of the women workers are made to work more than 14 hours, bus drivers 19 hours and bus conductresses 17-18 hours and manufacturing workers 12 hours. The workday of the workers employed at foreign companies is more than 18 hours.

More deplorable are their working conditions.

Industrial accidents left more than 970,000 casualties in the period from 1980 to 1986 and 142,488 were reported dead or crippled in labor accidents in 1986 alone.

The South Korean workers are undergoing extreme misfortunes and sufferings from epidemics and the unemployed and semi-unemployed run into millions, notes the white paper.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, it continues, institutionally violate and obliterate to the hilt all the rights and freedom of the workers by enacting an evil labor relations act and setting up a fascist repressive system.

The fascist clique viciously repress the workers and trade union organisations and brutally repress even workers demanding elementary rights to existence not only by the evil labor relations act but also by framing up and mobilising repressive tools. The fascist clique have steadily increased the puppet police force to 150,000 men and infiltrated police in uniform and plainclothes into all the factories and enterprises to harshly crack down on core workers and the slightest independent activity of trade union organisations.

On August 22 they drove out police into a beastly crime, letting them fire more than 100 tear gas canisters at workers of the Daewoo shipyard when they were staging a peaceful demonstration in demand of the increase of wages and "allowances" and better work conditions, killing 21-year-old worker Yi Sok-kyu in cold blood and wounding 20 odd workers, and walking off a number of workers.

To suppress and strangle the daily expanding and developing labor movement in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is getting more frantic in fascist repression with absurd outcries over "infiltration of leftist impure forces," "the overstepping of the limit by labor disputes," etc.

Even according to official figures released by the puppets, they walked off as many as 2,459 workers demanding the right to live and democracy in a little more than two months from early July to early September.

Pointing out that the products and wealth created by the South Korean workers by the sweat of the brow are taken away by the U.S. imperialists and squandered in the puppets' war policy and personal pleasure, the white paper says:

U.S. monopolies carry away colossal profits and wealth through direct investment in South Korea, a low-wage policy towards the South Korean workers and nonequivalent exchange with South Korea.

The bulk of the blood taxes paid by the South Korean workers are consumed in the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. The military spendings disbursed by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the six year period by the end of 1985 since they seized power worked out at some 27,100 million dollars. This means an annual average of some 4,500 million dollars.

If they are to have their living conditions radically improved and enjoy political freedoms the South Korean workers must put an end to the colonial military fascist

rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the root cause standing in its way, stresses the white paper.

**Chongnyon Official Criticizes Amendment Bill**  
*SK221040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo September 20 (KNS-KCNA)—Hachang-ok, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on September 18 made public a press statement denouncing the Japanese authorities for having passed a "bill on partial amendment to the foreigners registration law" through the session of the House of Councillors.

This "bill on amendment" is not just [an] "amendment" but [an] amendment for the worse, the statement says, and goes on:

This is graphically manifested in their schemes to let the state organ (Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice) handle the affair of writing and issuing registration certificates instead of leaving it under the responsibility of self-governing bodies and thus practically tighten the state control over foreigners.

Even the "amendment", that is "one time finger print" and "carding of registration certificates provides for no change in the main content of the legislation of public peace because the finger printing system whereby the foreigners in Japan, whose majority are Koreans, are treated as criminals, the system of compulsory regular carriage of registration certificates and the rules by which the slightest violation of procedures is liable to one year imprisonment or a fine of below 200,000 yen will remain in force.

The "amendment" makes it possible for the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice to directly meddle in the rejection of the registration so as to intensify the management and control of foreigners in Japan by state power.

We will in the future, too, intensify our struggle to put an end to the treatment of Koreans in Japan as criminals and seek the fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law."

**Paper Stresses Revolutionary Traditions**  
*SK221042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today carries an editorial calling for intensifying education in revolutionary traditions on the basis of the principles of the *chuche* idea.

The editorial says:

In his work "on some problems of education in the *chuche* idea" dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarifies that all forms of ideological education including education in

revolutionary traditions are geared towards education in the *chuche* idea and teaches that education in revolutionary traditions should be conducted on the basis of the fundamental principles of the *chuche* idea. This is a programmatic guide which should be held fast to in intensifying education in revolutionary traditions in conformity with the requirements of revolutionary development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, points out:

"Education in revolutionary traditions should also be conducted on the basis of the fundamental principles of the *chuche* idea."

This is an important issue to maintain consistency and continuity in the efforts to strengthen the subject of the Korean revolution.

Only by preserving, continuing and developing the revolutionary traditions with success is it possible to maintain consistency and continuity in the efforts to constantly strengthen the integrity of a leader, party and masses, the subject of the revolution.

What is most important in intensifying education in revolutionary traditions on the basis of the fundamental? Principles of the *chuche* idea is to make all the party members and working people clearly understand the greatness of the leader, the greatness of the party which has been demonstrated in the long historical course of our revolution.

Stress should be laid on making them clearly understand the greatness of thought and theories of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the greatness of his leadership, so that they may bear deep in mind the great pride and honour of being led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal *chuche* idea and the great statesman who leads our people along the untrodden road to socialism and communism under the most difficult and complicated circumstances, and singleheartedly hold him in high esteem with allegiance.

We should firmly defend the imperishable revolutionary exploits performed by him and make them shine forever. The present generation as well as the generations to come should preserve for ever the exploits performed by our party in the course of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea.

What is also important in conducting education in revolutionary traditions on the principles of the *chuche* idea is to carry forward the lofty revolutionary obligation and the spirit of comradeship displayed in the historical course of our revolution and provide enough means for education in revolutionary traditions.



**Daily on Implementing Educational Thesis**

SK232344 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2133 GMT 4 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September editorial: "Let Us Effect a New Revolutionary Turn in Educational Work by Implementing the Thesis on Socialist Education"]

[Text] Today in our country, under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—human-remaking, nature-remaking, and society-remaking work is being vigorously accelerated.

Under these circumstances, we are meaningfully observing the 10th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, *The Thesis on Socialist Education*.

The publication of the great thesis on socialist education by the the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an immortal achievement that has contributed to achieving the cause of socialism and communism.

Education is fundamental to the survival of the country and the future of the nation. Only when educational work is properly conducted can people be nurtured as true communists, the ideological fortress of communism be successfully occupied, and the struggle to occupy its material fortress be vigorously accelerated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by already stressing educational work in the early days, as one of the most important tasks of the party of the working class, developed it ceaselessly and, over this course, created and perfected the chuche-oriented idea and theory on education.

Amid this, the thesis on socialist education of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song takes a most shining position.

Ten years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to the essential demand of socialist and communist construction and based on his rich experience in chuche-oriented education, published the great thesis on socialist education.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The thesis on socialist education is the education program of communism for nurturing people as truly independent and creative revolutionaries and a historic document that has illuminated the future of education during our era.

The thesis on education is a great educational encyclopedia of the working class that embodies the immortal chuche idea and is the educational program of communism that has illuminated the path of nurturing communist revolutionaries. The thesis, based on the profound principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of

everything and decides everything, illuminates the way to nurturing all members of society as independent and creative people and uniquely solving problems that arise in socialist education according to the demand of the revolution and the specific situation of the country. Thus, the thesis on socialist education is a synthesis and a unitary systematization of all educational theories on the education of new generations and on nurturing communist revolutionaries, the fundamental principle of socialist education, the ingredients of education and its method, the educational system, the mission and role of educational organs, and the guidance and support for educational work.

It is precisely this that has made the thesis on education a firm guiding principle of socialist educational work and a precious ideological and theoretical tool that the party and state of the working party should firmly maintain in advancing along the road of socialist and communist construction. Indeed, the publication of the thesis on socialist education by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal historic achievement that will shine forever, along with the advance of the cause of socialism and communism.

Ten years have passed since the people received the educational thesis of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with overflowing gratitude and joy. This course has been the history of the outstanding and tested leadership of the party and leader exercised in thoroughly implementing the educational thesis, and has been the proud road along which the thesis has been brilliantly embodied in practice and has produced shining fruits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always directed deep interest in educational work, has elucidated the way and method to implement the educational thesis and has wisely led educational work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even amid a situation in which our country diametrically opposes the U.S. imperialists and places great emphasis on carrying out economic construction and improving the people's standard of living, has seen to it that the state continues to exert great effort on developing educational work.

Our party, in glorifying the educational ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has adhered to the thesis on socialist education even more firmly and has vigorously carried out the work of implementing it according to the advance of the struggle of chucheization of the entire society.

In particular, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by publishing the programmatic document *On Further Developing Educational Work*, has elucidated the destination and task toward implementing the thesis on socialist education thoroughly and has taken wise steps to improve the ingredients of education, its method, and its quality, and to epochally develop educational work.

Over the past 10 years, under the wise leadership of the party and leader, our people have vigorously advanced

along the path illuminated by the educational thesis. As a result, great success has been won in the development of socialist education.

Chuche has been firmly established in education; the quality of education has improved; and its material and technological foundation have been firmly established.

Today in our country, by complete application of the universal 11-year compulsory education system, all new generations receive a complete middle-ordinary education through the benevolence of the state.

Numerous able people, including doctors and junior doctors in their twenties and thirties, and approximately 300,000 new intellectuals have been nurtured over the past 10 years, thus establishing a great unit of about 1,300,000 intellectuals and nearly 100 new colleges.

Our educational work, which began from nothing following liberation, has today reached a very high stage where the intellectualization of the entire society is sought and, over this course, our country has literally turned into a country of education where all people study.

Under the ray of the educational thesis, educational work has rapidly developed. As a result, the overall ideological and cultural level of the working people has been drastically enhanced, the political and ideological unity of the people further strengthened, and great progress made in socialist economic and cultural construction.

All these great changes, which have been effected in socialist education work, are clear evidence of the correctness and vitality of the thesis on socialist education of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the education policy of our party.

Today, the education sector faces the honorable but heavy mission of upholding the thesis on socialist education and effecting a new turn in educational work according to the demand of the developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Based on the achievements we have won in educational work, we should develop socialist education to an even higher level.

Developing educational work is the important work of nurturing people as even more powerful beings, accelerating social development and the complete victory of socialism, and advancing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Socialist education, in essence, is human-remaking work to nurture people as powerful beings. Only when educational work is further improved and strengthened can human-remaking work be successfully carried out and the march to socialism and communism be accelerated.

Those in charge of carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation are the new generations, and the victorious advance of our revolution and its future depend on their education.

Today, the most important task arising from further developing educational work is to ceaselessly deepen the work of firmly defending and implementing the thesis on socialist education according to the task and policy put forth in the document "On Further Developing Educational Work."

All functionaries should possess unchanging faith toward firmly defending and glorifying the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is a preferential requirement in thoroughly implementing the educational thesis. Glorifying the immortal achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who published the educational thesis, is our people's sacred duty and their noble task in further advancing our revolution and construction and achieving the endless prosperity and growth of the nation.

That we have the great educational thesis brings boundless pride and confidence to our people, who have the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader, and brings great joy and happiness to all our functionaries, working people, and descendants.

All functionaries, party members, and new generations across the country, by deeply realizing how precious and proud the educational thesis is in shaping the present and future of our revolution, should cherish deep in their hearts the immortal achievements of the great leader won in providing it, and should glorify them generation after generation.

Party organizations at all levels and functionaries of the educational sector, by grasping the ideas, theories, and policies of the educational thesis, the correctness of the thesis, and its invincible vitality even more deeply, should firmly maintain faith and stand to thoroughly implement it.

Functionaries of the educational sector and teaching staffers, according to the specific situation of their sectors and units, should properly set current and long-range plans to implement the educational thesis and the educational policy of the party. By so doing, they should persistently push ahead with work to fulfill them.

Important in developing educational work according to the thesis on socialist education is to comprehensively embody the fundamental principle of socialist education elucidated in the thesis and, in particular, to make our education even more chuche-oriented and revolutionary.

As has been elucidated in the thesis, the aim of socialist education is to nurture communist revolutionaries who will truly contribute to the party and the revolution.

We should firmly establish chuche in education, and thoroughly display revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people mindedness. By so doing, we should even more properly nurture reliable revolutionary successors who will consummate the cause of the party, the cause of the chuche idea.



Toward this end, among new generations, indoctrination on the unitary ideology of the party, indoctrination on the chuche idea, should be strengthened, and they should be made to properly live their organizational lives. By so doing, they should be made to maintain their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and even more properly prepare themselves as true revolutionary warriors who will defend and uphold the party and leader under all circumstances.

In addition, scientific, technological, and athletic education should be properly conducted to nurture all students into physically powerful revolutionaries who possess useful living knowledge.

Also important in developing education by thoroughly implementing the thesis is to further improve the quality of education. Improving the quality of education is our party's invariable policy and an important task upon which the party places emphasis today. Only by comprehensively and thoroughly implementing and accomplishing the party's policy and task to improve the quality of education can able functionaries be successfully nurtured according to the demands of the developing reality.

Educational organizations, by decisively improving the quality of education on the chuche idea, should nurture students as functionaries who have established a framework of the chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world by the time of graduation from higher middle schools, and who have firmly established a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world by the time of graduation from college.

In improving the quality of education, it is important to improve and strengthen scientific and technological education. In middle-ordinary education, emphasis should be placed on fundamental courses of natural science; in higher education, professional knowledge should be strengthened. By so doing, many able technicians and skilled workers will be nurtured.

In particular, in conducting special education on natural science, emphasis should be placed on making students deeply grasp the basic principles and theories of natural science and recent achievements in natural science. By so doing, they should be prepared as able scientific and technological functionaries who possess high capabilities for solving the scientific and technological problems of the country. At the same time, professional technological education should be strengthened. By doing so, students should be made to possess professional technological knowledge of a certain area and to ably handle modern technological means.

Thoroughly implementing the educational thesis and improving the quality of education largely depend on the role of teaching staffers. Teaching staffers, by cherishing the pride and responsibility that they are the professional revolutionaries in charge of educating new generations and should devote themselves to education and even more actively teach.

The quality of teaching staffers decides the quality of education. Teaching staffers should make ceaseless efforts to enhance the level of their scientific and theoretical knowledge and the level of their teaching work.

Today, as educational work develops rapidly, the demand for educational conditions also grows. Sectors and units concerned should extensively develop and produce modern teaching facilities of various types for schools. In particular, priority should be given to the construction of school buildings, and teaching materials and school supplies should be properly provided.

Strengthening party guidance over educational work is an important guarantee for implementing the educational thesis. Party organizations at all levels should consider educational work as the work of party committees, direct deep interest to improving and strengthening it, check the status of implementing the educational thesis regularly, and continue to deepen organizational and political work to embody it.

Party organizations should adhere to working with teaching staffers, help them actively, socially honor them, and strengthen social support for schools.

Party organizations, according to the demands of the developing reality in which the intellectualization of the entire society is comprehensively realized, should also direct deep interest to further strengthening and developing the on-the-job higher education system.

Establishing the revolutionary ethos of study across the country is an important demand of the great educational thesis and the way to its implementation.

The educational thesis is a sacred program for giving lifetime education to the people.

All functionaries and working people, by firmly establishing the revolutionary ethos of study and studying energetically, should actively accelerate the work of intellectualizing the entire society.

Endlessly bright is the future of our party and people brilliantly carrying out educational work, human-remaking work, by upholding the educational thesis of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Let us all effect a new turn in socialist education and more vigorously accelerate overall socialist construction by upholding the leadership of the great party and leader and vigorously advancing along the road illuminated by the educational thesis.

### South Korea

#### Chon Praises No's Visits; Urges Unity

SK230033 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
23 Sep 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Ruling DJP president No Tae-u, and Central Executive Council members and their wives were invited by President Chon Tu-hwan to a dinner meeting at Chongwadae Monday.

Senior party members said that during the dinner, President Chon praised No for his successful visits to the United States and Japan last week.

President Chon emphasized the need to solidify unity among the senior party members under the leadership of the ruling party presidential candidate in preparation for the upcoming presidential election.

President Chon has been an "honorary party president" since he relinquished the top party post to then party chairman No Tae-u in July.

President Chon was quoted as having told the senior party members that "all the party members should devote themselves to the presidential election so that the DJP presidential candidate may win at least one million votes more than any other opposition candidate."

"If the DJP candidate wins the presidential election by a narrow margin, i.e. one or two hundred thousand votes, the opposition camp is certain not to accept the results. It will allege that the ruling camp committed election frauds," President Chon was quoted as saying.

The President also asserted that political stability is required for the peaceful transfer of government next February.

President Chon added, "Under the transitional period, political confusion may have a major influence upon the fate of the nation, transcending the interests of the ruling and opposition parties," according to a Council member.

**Foreign Minister Willing To Meet Kim Yong-nam**  
SK190448 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0400 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su who is on a visit to the United States to attend the UN General Assembly session said today that he is willing to meet with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam during the current UN session provided that North Korea wants to.

Station reporter Song Tae-sok in Los Angeles has the story:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, on a visit to the United States, said today in a lecture delivered at a meeting arranged by the World Affairs Council at the (Bonavent) Hotel in Los Angeles that he was willing to meet with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam during the current UN session if North Korea wants to.

Speaking in a lecture entitled Korean-U.S. Relations in a New Era in today's meeting of about 400 members who are interested in the international affairs, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said: I know well that the United States is deeply concerned about Korea's security, political, economic, and social stability as well as democratic development as a partner. However, relations should be based on mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and on the principle of nonintervention.

He then stressed: Getting out of the relationship would be of no use to either Korea or the United States.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su added: If Korea continues to record economic growth as it does now, manages a peaceful change of government and holds the Seoul Olympics successfully, its influence will greatly increase in the international arena.

In the wake of the Seoul Olympics, there will be great changes in improving relations with the communist countries, including the East European bloc, and countries with which our country has no diplomatic relations. [end recording]

**Hyundai Shipyard Presumes Full Operations**  
SK220738 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The strike-ridden Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., the largest shipyard in South Korea, resumed full operations Tuesday morning after work stoppages halted operations for 57 days.

The number of workers who reported for work at the Hyundai shipyard in this southeastern industrial complex, stood at 19,954, 95.4 percent of the total employees, the company said.

The wildcat strikes at Hyundai which erupted on July 28, have reportedly caused some 120 billion won (149 million U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 805 won) in turnover losses, resulting in net losses of 30 billion won.

Some 300 riot police have been deployed around the shipyard's front gate at the request of the company, with about an equal number of workers defying the labor-management agreement to return to work as they call for a continued sit-in.

The defiant workers also began to hinder their colleagues from going to work around 10 a.m. and urged them to leave the work place for the company recreation area to continue the strike.

Management persuaded most of the employees to return to work, with a notice that the police would be called in to take them away unless they agreed to get back to work.

A four-point accord for the resumption of operations was reached last Saturday during a meeting between 10 interim leaders of the shipyard union and four company executives, including Chairman Yi Chun-im and President Chong Mong-chun son of the Hyundai business conglomerate's honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong.

The accord provides that blue-collar workers will receive initially an average 14 percent wage increase.

According to the agreement, the shipyard management will do its best to secure the release of arrested union leaders and other shipyard workers by Oct. 7 while a special committee comprising management and labor representatives will also be set up to work for the union leaders' release.

The agreement also provides that the arrested workers will be allowed to return to work when freed by police.

Under the accord, the company will pay for a lawsuit to be filed by the union calling for the repeal of the provincial government's order that the labor union leadership be replaced.

Last Saturday, 121 interim delegates of the trade union voted to resume operations Tuesday if their demands were met calling for the company's cooperation in the release of jailed workers and that the company pay for the union's lawsuit against the provincial government's order.

Meanwhile, the company and its interim labor committee decided Tuesday to request that the prosecution release 43 workers arrested since the strike started, before Chusok, the Korean version of Thanksgiving day which falls on Oct. 7, among the 43 are 10 executive members of the labor union.

#### **Civilian Body To Monitor December Elections**

SK230126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
23 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday proposed that the ruling and opposition parties submit to the National Assembly a joint bill calling for the formation of a civilian watchdog body to monitor the presidential election in December.

The proposal came in a floor strategy meeting of the main opposition RDP.

The party also called for the creation of a pannational neutral cabinet to ensure fair management of the election and prevent political retaliation.

Regarding the government budget proposal for fiscal 1988, the RDP said it will seek to deter "pork barrel projects" in connection with the elections.

It plans to try to drastically cut expenditures, noting that they increased by 14.6 percent over last year compared to an average increase rate of 11.1 percent during the past five years.

#### **10-Member Panel Formed for RDP Convention**

SK230120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
23 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday began preparations for a presidential nomination convention.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam instructed the party secretariat to create a preparatory committee today so that an extraordinary convention to nominate a candidate can be held by Oct. 10.

In a meeting of the party's Executive Council, Kim also directed the chairman of the party's Disciplinary Committee to select committee members within this week.

He reversed his earlier position to oppose rival Kim Tae-chung's call for organizing 36 local party chapters.

"I will instruct two party vice presidents to make specific preparations so that the district chapters can be organized soon," he said. The vice presidents are Reps. Kim Tong-yong and Yi Yong-hui representing Kim Yong-sam's and Kim Tae-chung's factions, respectively.

Later in the day, the two vice presidents met and agreed to form a 10-member preparatory panel for the convention, five from each faction.

The RDP president said that organizing the chapters should not delay selection of a single opposition candidate or lead to a vote to choose the candidate.

He recalled that he and permanent party adviser Kim Tae-chung Monday agreed to select the candidate by the end of this month through a compromise, not by a vote at a national convention.

"In consideration of the agreement, I think that it is time for us to make specific preparations for the organization of the chapters," he said.

His remarks were construed by political observers as an expression of his intention to select the candidate by agreement with Kim Tae-chung and to take advantage of the chapter organization rallies to campaign.

In Monday's meeting, the two Kims also agreed that the posts of presidential candidate and party president could be split between them, if it is required to field a single opposition candidate for the presidential election in December.

In a related development, Rep. Yi Yong-hui of Kim Tae-chung's faction called for the prompt formation of district chapters, saying that their organization should be differentiated from the selection of the candidate.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong of Kim Yong-sam's faction opposed the demand. "The chapters should be inaugurated after the candidacy issue is settled," he said.

Yi also demanded that Kim Tae-chung's faction be entitled to organize 20 of the 36 chapters, and Kim Yong-sam's faction the remaining 16.

Thirty of the 56 chapters are controlled by Kim Yong-sam's faction, and the other 26 by Kim Tae-chung's faction.



A 1971 presidential candidate, Kim Tae-chung has called for the formation of the 36 chapters prior to a presidential nomination convention.

**5 Opposition Lawmakers Decide To Join RDP**  
SK230133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
23 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Sang-hyon and four other former opposition lawmakers are to join the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party today [RDP].

The five politicians, who received amnesty and whose civil and political rights were restored in July, said they will launch a sign-in campaign among millions of people to urge Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to field a single presidential candidate between themselves.

Kim Sang-hyon was previously a follower of Kim Tae-chung and has been estranged with his former boss for the past two years.

**Talks on RDP Presidential Candidate Begin**  
SK230828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0816 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Rival factions of South Korea's main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Wednesday began discussing the selection of the party's single candidate for the December presidential election, but failed to make tangible progress, a political observer here said.

The opposition party has yet to select a candidate, although No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is running as the government candidate.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, and Kim Tae-chung, permanent adviser to the main opposition party, reportedly have been jockeying for the candidacy. Kim Yong-sam has an advantage in his role as the party president, but Kim Tae-chung has said that he is still making up his mind on whether to run for the presidency.

Rep. Yi Yong-hui from the Kim Tae-chung camp called on the intraparty faction led by Party President Kim Yong-sam to yield to Kim Tae-chung's candidacy, in view of Kim Tae-chung's great sacrifice for the nation's 16-year-long struggle against dictatorship and for democratization and in consideration of his age. Yi also said that Kim Yong-sam must resign from the presidential race.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong representing the Kim Yong-sam faction, called upon Yi in the talks to face up to the stark reality facing the country and to ponder over which Kim could make a greater contribution to democratization.

Kim Tong-yong's remarks were interpreted as a demand for a concession by Kim Tae-chung.

Both representatives brought forth many other plausible reasons for supporting their respective candidates, a signal that numerous stumbling blocks await future

intraparty talks for selecting a single opposition presidential candidate.

The two representatives of the intraparty factions, however, agreed to set up a 10-member ad hoc committee to prepare for a special party convention to endorse a single opposition presidential candidate. The ad hoc committee will consist of five leading members from each faction.

They also agreed to hold a special party convention within 10 days after the two factions completely settle the issue of a single presidential candidate.

In connection with organizing the party's provincial chapters in 36 of the nation's 92 electoral districts, the two representatives agreed that 16 chapters of the 36 districts could be formed by party members of the Kim Yong-sam faction and the remaining 20 districts would be represented by party members the Kim Tae-chung camp.

Preparations for the proposed special party convention will continue and leaders of the 36 local chapters will be selected, regardless of the outcome of future Yi-Kim talks for a single opposition presidential candidate, the observer said.

**80 Reporters Stage Sit-In Over Restrictions**  
SK230520 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP)—About 80 reporters for a monthly magazine continued to stage a sit-in Wednesday for the third consecutive day protesting press restrictions by the government, the *Tong-a Ilbo*, a Seoul daily reported.

The paper said the government has been obstructing the publication of *Sindonga*, *Tong-a's* sister magazine, since Sunday, in connection with an article concerning its interview with Yi Hu-nak, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, later renamed the agency for national security planning.

The article covered Yi's testimony on the abduction of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung in 1973 in Japan.

The mass-circulation paper said the government banned the magazine's publication on grounds that the article, if published, would create a diplomatic problem between Korea and Japan.

The October editions of *Sindonga* had been scheduled to go on sale Sunday.

In a statement, protesting reporters working at the magazine's publishing department called on the government to immediately stop its suppression against the magazine.

They said that publication of Yi's testimony is designed to offer a lesson from history by bringing the truth of the incident to light.

About 30 reporters of the *Tong-a Ilbo* also joined an overnight sit-in Tuesday in sympathy with the protest by the *Sindonga* reporters.

**Textile Workers Try To Block U.S. Trade Bill**  
*SK230208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean textile exporters are going all out to block enactment of a U.S. omnibus trade bill approved by the House of Representatives last Wednesday.

They look upon the bill as a sign of growing U.S. protectionism and serious threat to the South Korean textile industry, business source said Wednesday.

The bill will require the U.S. Administration to stringently restrict total quotas of textile, apparel and shoe exports from developing countries like Korea while the total quota restriction will prevent exporting countries from diverting or advancing quotas or carrying forward quota for a given year to the following year, they said.

In order to block the bill's enactment, the Korean traders association will clarify the Korean stand on the bill in public letters to leading members of the U.S. Congress and presidents of U.S.-invested firms in Korea.

In a related move, the Korean Federation of Textile Industry will ask for cooperation from U.S. textile importers and retailers in quashing the bill.

The federation will also send position papers to public organizations of U.S. textile importers and retailers explaining the current situation facing the Korean textile industry and examples of U.S. restrictions against Korean textile exports, according to the source.

The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. will seek to persuade U.S. textile machinery manufacturers and exporters to join Korea's efforts to block the bill by publicizing that the bill's enactment will sharply reduce their exports to Korea.

The Korea Garments and Knitwear Export Association and the Korea Spinners and Weavers Association will also make all-out efforts to prevent the bill from becoming law in close cooperation with major U.S. textile importers and cotton exporters.

Meanwhile, the government authorities will encourage diplomats and officials at the Korean Embassy in Washington to make frequent contacts with U.S. officials and members of Congress to explain Korea's efforts to open its market and the strengthened trade cooperation with the United States, the source said.

Once approved by both houses of Congress, the bill faces an expected veto by President Ronald Reagan. The U.S. Administration, however, is likely to come up with new and additional textile import restrictive measures in lieu of the veto, the source added.

**UN Command Replies to North Korean Charges**  
*SK221200 Seoul YONHAP in English 1145 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Command (UNC) in South Korea Tuesday charged North Korea with deliberately attempting to raise military tensions on the Korean peninsula in an effort to disrupt next year's Seoul Olympiad.

Rear Admiral William T. Pendley of the UNC said at the 439th Military Armistice Commission meeting with North Korea that the north side is trying to set the stage for serious incidents to discourage the nations of the world from joining the Olympics.

He said, doing that would flagrantly violate the terms of the armistice agreement and would disappoint the world which looks forward to the Olympics.

It would brand North Korea as an outlaw regime, he added.

Pendley expressed concern that increased uses of distorted propaganda by the north side was a smokescreen for a more sinister and dangerous plot.

The UNC senior member also said that committing an extreme act would make no sense, accomplish no purpose, benefit no one, but noted that, regardless, North Korea seemed intent to set the stage for such a terrible occurrence.

**Navy Track Four Soviet Vessels in East Sea**  
*SK222351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
23 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The Navy authorities said yesterday reconnaissance aircraft were keeping track of four Soviet vessels detected heading north in the East Sea near Korean Waters.

According to a Navy news release, the four Soviet ships include the 6,140 ton *Vladivostok*, fitted with 44 sea-to-air and sea-to-sea missiles and 14 anti-submarine torpedos.

The vessels are of the most up-to-date design and are fitted with helicopters designed for identification of targets. The *Vladivostok* is 155 meters long with a crew of 375 and can cruise at 32 knots.

The other ships, the 1,000-ton information-gathering *Vostok*; 62,600-ton tanker, *Akhtyuba*; and a 231-meter long, and 2,240-ton tow ship; were heading north with the *Vladivostok* at a point about 20 miles northeast of Ullung-do.

The Navy authorities said the Soviet Union has increased sea exercises in recent days in the Tsushima strait and Soya straits of Japan following the augmentation of its Pacific fleet.



**Northwest May Suspend, Close Seoul Operation**  
*SK210456 Seoul YONHAP in English 0444 GMT*  
*21 Sep 87*

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 21 (YONHAP)—Northwest Airlines (NWA) may temporarily suspend or shut down its Seoul operations should the Korean employees of its Seoul office continue their strikes and the Korean Government remain allegedly reluctant to help resolve the labor dispute, senior officials of NWA's Seoul branch office said.

NWA's Seoul branch director Bruce Barnhill warned Saturday that NWA might suspend temporarily or even shut down its Seoul operations unless the Korean government seek measures to safeguard the safety of NWA aircraft and their passengers and if the strikes are not settled soon.

Another senior NWA official here also said that his company may decide to close its Korea route on Wednesday, one week after its Seoul operations ground to a virtual halt because of strikes by ground service personnel.

Meanwhile, NWA's personnel and finance director R.M. Soucy is to meet with four representatives from the striking workers later Monday to discuss measures to solve the labor problems.

One senior official at Northwest's Seoul branch office claimed that the Korean Government has rejected repeated appeals by NWA's management to adopt measures to ensure the safety of NWA aircraft and their passengers on the pretext that no violence has occurred.

The senior official also said the striking workers were seizing cargo terminals and passenger service offices.

The official, who wished to remain anonymous, said the possibility that Northwest may decide to shut down operations is very high, pointing out that the company has suffered sizable losses in its Seoul operation. He said NWA's losses amounted to 50 million U.S. dollars in the first quarter this year and 70 million dollars in the second quarter.

The strikes have caused a rush of tickets to be canceled among passengers holding NWA Seoul-bound tickets and forced many of the outbound passengers to be stranded or urgently seek tickets with other airlines.

NWA's 70 ground service employees at Kimpo International Airport and the 30 workers dispatched to NWA's Kimpo office by the Korea Security Company (KSC) have staged strikes since Sept. 17 urging that 17 demands, including an end to discrimination against Korean employees and a 50 percent pay raise, be met.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore  
Malaysia**

**Commentaries on Foreign Fishing Problems**

**Paper Looks at Economic Zone**

*BK201049 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA  
in Malay 8 Sep 87 p 8*

[Editorial: "To Stop Encroachment by Foreign Fishermen"]

[Text] The encroachment by foreign fishermen into Malaysian waters, especially in the exclusive economic zone, EEZ, is not something new. For several years the EEZ, which belongs to this country, has been the illegal fishing ground for foreign fishermen, including those from neighboring countries.

The EEZ becomes the target for these fishermen because of its deep-sea waters. Because the local fishermen do not have the technology and skill to fish in deep-sea waters, they concentrate their fishing in coastal waters only. As a result the deep-sea water of EEZ appears as though it belongs to others.

The peculiar thing is that the fish caught in our EEZ by neighboring fishermen are sold to us. This means, besides having those sellers coming into our territory illegally, we have to pay for something that belongs to us. By right, the foreign fishermen should pay us for fishing in our territorial waters and not otherwise.

The agriculture minister earlier tried to solve the problem of foreign fishermen encroaching into Malaysian waters, but the result was not satisfactory. Although the government had warned foreign fishermen to avoid fishing in the EEZ, the warning was not heeded. Regular patrols of the area from time to time have not been effective either, as the area is rather large. If the fishermen are caught and fined, they have no trouble settling the problem. There are times that the problem is settled through the diplomatic channel which is not to our advantage; for, in respect to their country's directive, the foreign fishermen would for a while not fish in Malaysian waters, but after a few months they are back to their usual practice.

It is apparent that what is required is a permanent solution to the problem and also one that gives advantage to Malaysia. The agriculture minister, Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid, noted that the problem of foreign fishermen encroaching into our deep sea waters should not be left unattended. However, our own fishermen are not ready to catch fish there yet. So what should be done now?

The agriculture minister proposes a joint cooperation project between this country and the foreign fishermen's country. He has identified that fishermen from Thailand are those that encroached into our waters most often. In view of that, a cooperation agreement on deep-sea fishing has been reached between this country and Thailand.

Although Datuk Sanusi's effort was opposed by the fishermen's association, we should consider the advantage derived from that cooperation. What is obvious is the financial gains that we would get from it. The foreign fishermen who used to steal our fish resources will from now on buy from us. It is estimated that through this cooperation we can export fish to Thailand worth 100 million ringgit per year. Apart from that our local fishermen would gain experience in deep sea fishing from Thai fishermen. Local fishermen will never get the experience if there is no such cooperation.

**Thai Sincerity Doubted**

*BK201139 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1110 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 20 (Oana-Bernama)—The National Fishermen's Association (Nekmat) has expressed doubts over the sincerity of Thai fishermen in ensuring the success of the joint deep-sea fishing project between Malaysia and Thailand launched just Saturday.

Its president Hassan Ismaili, who was present at the ceremony presided over by the prime ministers of the two countries, claimed there were already signs that the Thais were trying to dishonour the agreement.

An indication of this was the Thai decision to purchase fuel for the 40 deep sea fishing boats used in the joint fishing operation from sources other than Nekmat, he said.

"We (Nekmat) had been made to understand that under the joint fishing operation agreement, all supplies of fuel and other fishing facilities must be supplied by us," Hassan told *Bernama*.

He claimed that even Agriculture Minister Sanusi Junid had several times prior to the launching assured Nekmat that it would be the party responsible for supplying the fishing facilities for the project including fuel for the boats.

Hassan further claimed that the Thai boat operators had cancelled their order of 400,000 litres of fuel for the boats placed with Nekmat at the last moment saying that they had already obtained the fuel from their own sources.

"If the Thais can treat us like this on the matter of fuel there is no reason that they will not dishonour other aspects of the joint fishing agreement," he said.

Apart from that, said Hassan, Nekmat had identified two other areas where the fishing agreement could be easily dishonoured.

"The initial 40 deep sea fishing boats used in the project could be secretly joined by boats from Thailand on the high seas without the knowledge of the Malaysian companies involved in the project, and the tuna caught in the joint operation could be smuggled straight to Thailand thus defeating the whole purpose of the project which was to increase Malaysia's export of fish.

### **Air Force Exercise With Indonesia Begins**

*BK181559 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English  
1330 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] The annual Malaysian-Indonesian air training exercise, the "Latihan Elang Malindo," will be held in Malaysia for a week from Monday [21 September]. The exercise, which is the 10th in the series, will be centered at the Butterworth Air Base. It involves about 150 officers and men from the Malaysian and Indonesian Air Forces.

According to a statement by the Defense Ministry, the air force chief, Lieutenant General Datuk Sri Mohamed Ngah will launch the exercise. Thirty planes of the Royal Malaysian Air Force and the Indonesian Air Force, including F-5E jet fighters, A-4 Skyhawks, and PC-130 maritime aircraft, will be involved.

### **News Conference Held**

*BK211445 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English  
1330 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] The Royal Malaysian Air Force, RMAF, and Indonesian Air Force have attained a high level of reliability in the aspects of communications, language, and terms used for joint exercises. RMAF Chief Lieutenant General Datuk Mohamed Ngah said both air forces are confident in using equipment and facilities at their disposal against the enemy without any fear of miscommunications. He was speaking at the joint news conference with Indonesian air force Chief Marshal Utomo after launching the "Elang Malindo-11" exercise at the RMAF base in Butterworth. Datuk Mohamed Ngah says the week-long exercise will coordinate the air defense systems of Malaysia and Indonesia from the Butterworth and Medan bases.

### **Indonesia**

### **Editorial Views Upcoming Mokhtar-Wu Meeting**

*BK191510 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN  
in Indonesian 4 Sep 87 p 6*

[Editorial: "Mokhtar-Wu Xueqian Meeting in New York"]

[Text] For the time being, there is no prospect for a cocktail party [preceding two words published in English], which was earlier scheduled to be held in Jakarta and attended by leaders of all political-military groups in Cambodia to meet in an informal way and without preconditions or agenda.

Whether such an informal meeting would have produced concrete results—if the planned meeting had been held—remains a big question mark. The meeting would only produce concrete results if all parties concerned would indeed have been ready to reach a consensus.

If the four Cambodian political-military groups, respectively led by Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Heng Samrin, could find a formula on how to

solve the Cambodian problem, they would be able to convince external forces, namely Vietnam, the PRC, ASEAN, and the international community to accept and support their joint formula. Another possibility for producing concrete results would be if during the informal meeting, the three political-military groups led by Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Heng Samrin were to have managed to reach a consensus on isolating the Khieu Samphan-led Khmer Rouge group. Such a scenario would obviously affect the PRC, Khmer Rouge's main supporter.

Now that the cocktail party proposal has been shelved, the Khmer Rouge and the PRC are probably rejoicing. The reason is that while the cocktail party was never held in Jakarta, a meeting between Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan with Chinese leaders was held in Beijing.

If we follow Prince Sihanouk's statements before the meeting, we can see that he actually did not want to see Khieu Samphan in Beijing. Sihanouk has taken a temporary leave of absence as CGDK head of state due to the Khmer Rouge's armed attacks on his followers.

The Chinese leaders skillfully invited Prince Sihanouk to Beijing at the same time they did Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. Under extensive media coverage, the three Cambodian resistance leaders were received by the Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping.

As such, the PRC successfully created an image as the one that restored the unity of the CGDK under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk and that the cocktail party initiative is out of the question.

Against the background of its successful diplomatic move, the PRC called for a meeting between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his PRC counterpart, Wu Xueqian in New York, while issuing remarks in Beijing to the effect that Indonesia holds a naive attitude towards Vietnam.

What can be expected out of the Mokhtar-Wu meeting during, but actually outside, the UN General Assembly Session in New York?

If we study the Chinese leaders' remarks during their meetings with Cambodian resistance leaders, it is possible that Wu will give a "lecture" to Mokhtar on what the PRC thinks is the best way to deal with Vietnam.

As is known, the PRC formula dealing with Vietnam is to prolong the current Cambodian conflict indefinitely until Vietnam is "repentant" and decides to withdraw its forces from Cambodia having been bled to death as a result of diplomatic and economic isolation by the international community, by continued armed attacks of the Khmer Rouge and the two smaller guerrilla groups, and by the PRC's potential artillery bombardments of Vietnam's territory.

It would be a good idea if Mokhtar, a former university professor, prepares a "counter lecture" for Wu by explaining that the PRC formula indeed benefits the



PRC, but harms Southeast Asia because with such a formula, the Cambodian people will perish and a weakened Vietnam will depend more and more on the Soviet Union. This formula will benefit the PRC as well as the Soviet Union, but will harm Southeast Asia.

We expect the meeting between Mokhtar and Wu Xueqian to consist of lecture and counter lecture with neither side being able to convince the other.

Meanwhile, Mokhtar has taken a leave of absence as an ASEAN interlocutor until there are signs of awareness that the formula behind the cocktail party proposal is the best possible initiative for the Cambodian people and Southeast Asia.

### Laos

**Commentary on U.S. Humanitarian Issue**  
*BK230730 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[PASASON 23 September commentary: "Genuine Interests of Lao and American Peoples Should Be Considered"]

[Text] It has been many decades since relations between Laos and the United States became more complicated and changed in an unfavorable manner not in accordance with the desires of the Lao and American peoples. Details of this are clearly recorded in the story of the heroic struggle of the Lao people.

After the defeat of the French colonialists in the war of aggression in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists—chieftains of the imperialists—immediately jumped into Indochina to take the place of the French colonialists to further carry out the destructive war against the three Indochinese countries—Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—by using modern weaponry in an ever more brutal manner. Beginning in 1964, the U.S. imperialists began to intensify special warfare in southern Vietnam to a high level. Every day they dispatched more and more troops to southern Vietnam while setting up facilities for regional warfare. Simultaneously, in Laos they stepped up special warfare aimed at destroying the liberated areas of the Pathet Lao side. They systematically implemented their schemes to nibble and seize Route 9 with a view to separating the liberated areas of the Pathet Lao side and encircling the revolution in southern Vietnam. They intensified the destructive war by resorting to using the U.S. Air Force to bomb and strafe Lao territory in a very cruel, barbarous, and inhumane manner. These acts of the Washington ruling circles did not bring benefits to the peoples of Laos and the United States.

With the painful defeat of the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the American people gained nothing but the loss of their beloved sons and husbands who were killed during the war. Following the war, the U.S. economy, which was once known in the Western world as rich and vigorous, had become weakened and fell into a crisis of a disastrous extent in many fields. As a result, the well-known

U.S. role, prestige, and influence declined unprecedentedly with each passing day. As for our Lao people, they also experienced much suffering. One metric ton of bombs per Laotian were dropped on Lao soil by the United States. Temples, hospitals, and schools were heavily destroyed or damaged. Worse still, vestiges of the war left behind are still dangerous and will continue to threaten the lives of the Lao people for a long time to come.

Nevertheless, after the establishment of the new system, the LPDR Government, adhering to the policy of peace, friendship, and peaceful coexistence with all countries regardless of different social systems, has continued to maintain normal diplomatic relations with the United States until today. At the same time, with their humane spirit and spirit of cherishing justice, the Lao Government and people have tried to make bilateral relations beneficial to both the peoples of Laos and the United States. The Lao Government and people are well aware of and profoundly understand the sorrow and misfortune of the American people who have lost their beloved sons, nephews, and husbands and of those who have become disabled in the United States who are struggling to demand that the White House take into consideration their just rights and interests. According to Western news sources, the said movements of struggle of the American people have now been expanded in an ever more violent manner.

In light of this situation, on Friday, 19 September [date as heard], late last week, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the two countries are of the view that a prompt solution to humanitarian problems in this regard will serve the national interests of both countries. Looking at this statement from the view of the interests of the two countries one can see that there may be some good. But, looking at actual practice, the people ask: Who will be the one to settle the problem?

As already stated, the Lao Government and people have been implementing a humanitarian policy toward the American people. This has been seen very clearly through the search for the remains of Americans missing in action during the war in Laos. In previous years, the Lao Government and people have cooperated and created favorable conditions as best they could for the U.S. side in its work in this area. The Lao Government and people continued to adhere to their promise to continue the work in this field in the same way as they have done in the past. But, to settle the humane issue for the benefits of the peoples of the two countries, it is required that all sides concerned show their humane spirit through actual practice. Therefore, if the U.S. officials take into account the just interests of the American people as well as of the two countries—Laos and the United States—in accordance with the humanitarian principles they have already stated and promised, they must prove so through actual practice. By only talking about humanitarianism as at present, U.S. officials can not serve the interests called for by the peoples of Laos and the United States.

**Article Hails Shevardnadze-Shultz Talks**  
*BK221210 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

["PASASON on Joint Soviet-American Statement"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 (KPL) — *Pasason's* article today welcomes particularly a new step toward ridding nuclear weapons as demonstrated in the joint Soviet-American statement issued following the talks between the two countries' foreign ministers.

All the important decisions reached during the three-day talks [between Shevardnadze and] Shultz, says the paper, can serve as a basis for mutual trust and a furtherance of the joint efforts to find a way to eliminate mass killing weaponry.

The paper attributed this great achievement to the constant determination, the victory of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the peace loving mankind. The paper hailed the policy of peace, disarmament and cooperation of the Soviet Union citing the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests for over one year, and the recent statement of M. Gorbachev as regards to a complete stop to nuclear testing.

The Lao party, state and people, says the paper, fully welcome the fruits of the great efforts on the part of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people.

However, the paper expresses its disappointment over the views of certain U.S. high ranking officials who adamantly adhere to the SDI programme and the secretary general of NATO, Lord Carrington, who absurdly declared in favour of nuclear weapons as a means to defend peace. All these mean, the article of *Pasason* concludes, we need to make sure that the steps towards freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear war be continued.

**Party Delegation Leaves for PDRY, Syria**  
*BK191215 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT*  
19 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 19 (KPL)—A delegation of the LPRP CC headed by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the party CC and deputy-head of its Propaganda and Training Board, left here on September 16 for a friendly visit to the [Democratic] People's Republic of Yemen.

The Lao delegation will then proceed to Damascus, Syria, for attending an international conference on the Great Russian October Revolution to be held there at the end of this month.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Gives LFNC Political Report**  
*BK131145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Political Report of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, LFNC, presented by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, at the opening of the LFNC

Second National Congress held in Vientiane on 9 September—recorded]

[Text] Today we are opening the Second National Congress of the LFNC delegates in Vientiane, the heroic capital of our Lao nation, in an atmosphere in which the entire party, Army, and Lao people joyously, enthusiastically, and rigorously implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the second 5-year state plan. [applause]

On this majestic stage, I have the honor and am overwhelmingly elated to present on behalf of the LFNC Central Committee a political report to this congress. The political report is composed of three parts. I will present them to this congress as follows:

**Part I. The Proud Achievements and the Development and Growth of the National United Front in the Past 8 Years.**

**A. Achievements and Contributions Made by the National United Front to the Common Cause of the Nation.**

Beloved delegates, over the past more than half a century, our people, under the leadership of the party, have carried out a complicated, confusing but heroic revolutionary struggle and managed to score successive brilliant victories. We are extremely overwhelmed to see that in each period of that struggle, even though it adopted different names and implemented different programs of action, the front has always contributed to brilliantly fulfilling all strategic and tactical tasks of the revolution in our country, incessantly rallying and increasing the might of the unity of the entire people, which is one of the most important factors ensuring victory for the revolution in our country. [applause]

Since our country has entered the new period of the revolution, our party has outlined two strategic tasks: to defend the country and build socialism.

Responding to the situation and political tasks of the revolution in the new period, the national united front congress, which was convened from 16 to 20 February 1979, decided to replace the Lao Patriotic Front [LPF], which had brilliantly fulfilled its historic obligations during the period of the national-democratic revolution, with the LFNC. That congress outlined the 10-point plan of action and the LFNC regulation and, at the same time, appointed the LFNC Central Committee to guide the execution of its tasks.

At that historic congress, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, addressed our delegates and emphasized certain points as follows: The front must pay attention to intensifying political study and training; promote revolutionary movements; mobilize the people to develop and enhance the right to collective mastery; participate in managing the state, economy, and society; pursue the policy of



mass unity; strengthen international solidarity; and consolidate the system of the front organization to become genuinely strong and effective. [applause]

Over the past 8 years, carrying out the plan of action adopted at the LFNC First Congress and under the beacon of the various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee as well as the resolutions of the third party congress, the LFNC strived to further enhance the glorious tradition of the national united front and the revolutionary fruits of the LPF and to more firmly and extensively broaden and consolidate the national united front every day, contributing to fulfilling the two strategic tasks of the party as can be clearly seen from the following achievements:

1. The front has incessantly consolidated and broadened the might and the unity of the people of all tribes and classes on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the party and has enhanced the great consolidated strength of our nation in the first few years of the new period of the revolution in our country. It has created conditions for all tribes to participate, on an equal footing, in the tasks of national defense and national construction with equal rights and similar obligations. Appreciating the party's aforementioned line and clearly realizing the vital significance of mass unity in defending and building the country—as the Lao saying goes that a single stem cannot make a fence and young bamboo is not good for building a house—under our party banner of independence and socialism, the LFNC has paid close attention to rallying and broadening the unity of the people of all tribes and to continuously strengthening the unity among the laboring people, socialist intellectuals, learned persons, and various religions on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.

To build and consolidate unity among the masses more strongly and vigorously so that they are able to develop unanimity at a high level with regard to their ideological and political line and to achieve unified acts in carrying out the revolution, the front has coordinated and cooperated with the youth organization, the trade union, and the women's union to regularly educate and train people of all tribes and classes, such as intellectuals, learned figures, tribal chiefs, Buddhist monks and novices, and private businessmen in all fields. This education and training has made the people of all tribes and classes understand the line, policies, and plans of the party and state in each period and the numerous tricks and schemes of the enemy; clearly appreciate their interests and obligations; and hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism, a sense of revolutionary vigilance, and the spirit of socialist internationalism. Through this development our people have gained more and more confidence in the new regime; developed and enhanced a sense of mastery over their own country, of self-reliance, and of strength; become more determined in resisting all enemy schemes meant to create rifts and in overcoming numerous difficulties and obstacles; become gallantly resolute in all emulation campaigns; and scored great all-round and solid victories in defending and building

the country [applause], and in fulfilling the tasks of defending the country, maintaining public security, transforming socialism, building the economy, developing culture, and improving the people's living conditions.

In the sphere of national defense, the LFNC at various levels has helped people clearly understand the numerous tricks and schemes of the enemies in the new period; for example, the many-sided war of destruction, the trick of effecting peaceful change, and the scheme of creating rifts among the various tribes thereby undermining internal unity. The LFNC committees in many localities have actively contributed to mediating conflicts and misunderstanding among the people of all tribes and to resisting all schemes of instigating and dividing our people employed by the enemies and bad elements. The LFNC has contributed to mobilizing youths of all tribes to gallantly join the armed and public security forces in defending the country. It has mobilized the people of all tribes and classes to coordinate and cooperate with and to assist and support the armed forces and the public security forces in thwarting the enemies' subversive schemes and sabotage. It has called on those persons who were enticed and deceived by the enemies into fleeing the country to return to their homeland and has taught them to be good citizens. The LFNC has particularly cooperated with its mass organization members to help mobilize the people in the entire country in rendering support to the people of various tribes in Sayaboury Province in smashing the aggression and intrusion into the three Lao villages in Paklai District by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in 1984.

In the field of socialist transformation, the LFNC at all levels has helped mobilize the peasants of all tribes to participate energetically in collective livelihood by setting up united production boosting units, agricultural cooperatives, trading cooperatives, handicraft cooperatives, and other types of cooperatives and encouraged many intellectuals and tribal chiefs to act as leading models in carrying out collective livelihood, including voluntarily putting their ricefields and cattle under collective ownership. The LFNC in large and small towns has educated and mobilized businessmen in industrial and commercial sectors as well as in other fields, including alien residents, to participate in socialist transformation by acting as trading agents for the state, joining in state-private partnership, offering capital and experience in developing production, business enterprises, and in building various public services.

In the economic development field, the LFNC has helped the masses execute the party's plans of developing all-round agricultural production, energetically participate in building irrigation projects, carry out intensive agriculture, raise livestock, switch from slash-and-burn cultivation to rice growing, restore and develop handicrafts, grow trees in the forests, maintain and build communications routes, and engage in other activities. In many localities, several LFNC members have become models in developing the family economy.

In the field of cultural and social development, following the guidance that the state and people join hands in carrying out work, the LFNC has made contributions to the campaigns to develop public health work, culture, and education at the grass roots and has actively participated in campaigns to eradicate illiteracy, upgrade culture, and promote sanitation work and traditional medicine. In many localities, LFNC members have acted as models and, at the same time, mobilized the people of all classes to contribute labor and money to build schools, hospitals, and other public utilities. These members have also encouraged the people of all tribes to abandon outmoded and superstitious beliefs, social vices, and depraved culture, to preserve and safeguard fine national traditions and customs and to build a pure and civilized lifestyle.

In the field of foreign affairs, the LFNC has promoted its activities along the party's foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and socialism. So far, the LFNC has established relations and cooperation with the front organizations of 11 fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, the LFNC has also carried out various activities, for example sending delegations to the congresses of fraternal countries, sharing experiences with and exchanging visits by delegations to study each other's work, and engaging in other movements. All this has strengthened the special solidarity among the three Indo-chinese countries and the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and has significantly contributed to the Non-aligned Movement in broadening the united front of the world people against the warmongering and arms race policy of the imperialists in the quest for peace. In addition, the LFNC has also made noble contributions to acquiring sympathy and support from other countries for the cause of national defense and national construction of our people, thereby serving to heighten the role of our country in the international arena. [applause]

3. [number as heard] The front has coordinated with various mass organizations in positively contributing to the building and defense of the administrations and to the management of the state and society. Through the implementation of their duties, LFNC organs at various levels have effectively established relations and cooperation with various mass organizations, such as the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Federation, and the Unified Buddhist Organization. They have, together with those mass organizations, pursued the policy of turning to the grass roots in accordance with Resolution No 51 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, thus contributing to publicizing the line, plans, and policies of the party to the masses and encouraging and organizing them to implement those lines, plans, and policies.

Simultaneously, the LFNC has tried to promote and expand its role in building the administrations, managing the state and society through the holding of consultations with and the contribution of views to the state

organizations on various issues concerning the life, living conditions, and just interests of the people while collecting and presenting the views and aspirations of the people to the various party and state organizations. It has also educated and trained the people of various tribes and strata to understand and consciously implement the democratic freedoms and equal rights among various tribes and between women and men, the rights and freedom on religious beliefs, and the just rights of citizens. It has thus contributed to the struggle to obstruct the bureaucratic practices in all forms as well as other practices which encroach upon the interests and the right to collective mastery of the people. It has contributed to the implementation of the important decrees issued by the party and state on new management mechanisms and to rectifying certain shortcomings and negative phenomena in economic and social management step by step. [applause]

4. With regard to the consolidation of the organization and modification of the working method of the LFNC Central Committee, enforcing the LFNC program of action and regulations, we have paid attention to upgrading our organization at each level. So far, the LFNC has established the system of organization ranging down from the central, local, and grass-roots levels. We have completed convening LFNC congresses at the district level and almost all the provinces have already carried out the convening of LFNC congresses at their own level. Through those congresses, the LFNC structure is now beginning to be composed of representatives of the people of all tribes and strata and Buddhist bonzes who are the symbol of the might of the unity of the entire people, thereby serving to further increase the strength of our front organization.

To better execute its role with every passing day, the LFNC has more closely stepped up its relationship with its member mass organizations and has cooperated with them in mobilizing the people to implement all policies and plans adopted by the party and state. Through this process, the front organization has been more increasingly consolidated and developed closer links with the masses.

In brief, over the past 8 years, the national united front has been continuously consolidated on the basis of worker-peasant alliance imbued with a new socioeconomic essence, further held aloft a sense of national unification, promoted mass movements in all spheres, smashed the enemies' subversive and divisive schemes, and made noble contributions to the tasks of national defense and construction and to the strengthening of international solidarity.

The achievements scored by the LFNC have been characterized by the great, multisided, and firm victories of our people. They have been scored thanks to the attention and leadership of the LPRP which has pursued a correct and just line and always regards the mass mobilization and front work as an important task. At the same time, state organizations both at the central and local

levels have also rendered assistance to and coordination with the LFNC in carrying out activities, thus creating favorable conditions for it to gain practical fruits and to make progress in carrying out its front life.

On this auspicious occasion, the LFNC congress would like to express our gratitude and full confidence in the LPRP led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane for outlining a correct line, thus illuminating the path for our people to march firmly from one new great victory to another. [applause]

Our congress would like to wholeheartedly hail and commend the people of all tribes, workers, farmers, cadres, soldiers, policemen, intellectuals, learned persons, Buddhist monks, and businessmen for making noble contributions to the cause of defending and building our beloved and cherished country. [applause]

We would like to thank overseas patriotic Lao residents who have made contributions in accordance with their respective abilities to national development.

We would like to hail the alien residents in our country, who are closely associated with the Lao people, for contributing to defending and building our Lao nation. [applause]

Our congress would like to express our profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, the USSR, and the other fraternal socialist countries for rendering great and invaluable assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Lao people of all tribes. [applause]

We would like to thank the peoples in friendly countries and international organizations for giving assistance and support to the Lao people of all tribes in the cause of national development and construction. [applause]

#### B. Weak Points and Shortcomings.

Beloved delegates, while scoring the fundamental achievements and developing good points, we, the LFNC, are still plagued with the following weak points and shortcomings:

1. The front has not yet firmly grasped the thinking and aspirations of each individual tribal people and strata. That is why it lacks appropriate detailed mobilization substance for each objective to bring about interest to the people and to further enhance the consolidated strength of the entire nation to the tasks of national defense and national construction.

2. Front work has placed too much emphasis on propaganda and training of the overall line and policy, but has not yet paid sufficient attention to providing practical guidance and advice for each period. It has not yet closely coordinated the mobilization of the masses to participate in the economic, cultural, and social construction and development movement with the gradual

improvement of their own living conditions. Thus, it has had an adverse effect on the sense of enthusiasm of the masses, resulting in a lack of consistency and relentlessness of the mass movement.

3. The LFNC committees and the front's member mass organizations have not yet closely coordinated with one another in carrying out work to persuade and rally the strata of intellectuals and tribal chiefs and to consolidate and strengthen political forces among the laboring masses. That is why the strength of the front is not yet genuinely firm. In addition, the organization structure of the front at various levels, for example the grass-roots level, has not yet been upgraded to correspond with the position, status, and role of the front work in the new period. The carrying out of front life at various levels is not yet regularly executed and lacks substance.

4. The front's foreign relations work is only carried out within the limit of the socialist countries. No attention has yet been paid to studying extending relations to the front organizations of countries which have already gained national independence and those national liberation movements where conditions permit us to do so with a view to enhancing the influence of the revolution in our country and to acquiring broader international support.

The primary cause of these weak points and shortcomings is because the LFNC committees at each level have not yet profoundly appreciated the party's views on the front work in the new period of the revolution, developed a sound working method, failed to acquire advice from the party and administrative committees at their respective levels. These weak points and shortcomings have caused considerable adverse effects on the enhancement of the role and value of the LFNC toward the overall tasks of our nation. We must pay attention to rectifying these weak points and shortcomings in the future.

#### C. Certain Lessons Which Have Been Drawn.

Beloved delegates, engaging in the activities of the front's work in the past more than 8 years, we have drawn certain fundamental lessons as follows:

The first lesson: The consolidation and broadening of the united national front in the new period is the requisite call in the rallying and enhancement of the consolidated strength of the nation for fulfilling the two strategic tasks, to defend the country and to build socialism.

Even though Laos is a small country in which the people of various tribes live together, it has been constantly confronted by the aggressor enemies. Nevertheless, our people have managed to score great victories. One of the fundamental and decisive factors of the victories for the national-democratic revolution in our country is the strength of the great solidarity of the entire masses rallying in the national front. At present, our country has



become a socialist outpost in Southeast Asia. The enemies of our people have not yet abandoned their efforts to subvert and undermine our revolution. Moreover, we have the duty to build socialism in conditions in which our economic and cultural standards continue to remain very low. Therefore, only by rallying the people of all tribes and classes and all forces into the broad national united front, thus allowing the front to possess broad alliance and profound mass characteristics and to act as the developer and agent of the people of various tribes and classes in exercising the right to mastery and as a pillar for the socialist state, will we be able to enhance the overall consolidated strength of the entire nation to effectively fulfill the two strategic tasks and to contribute to the cause of safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The second lesson: To genuinely build a firm and strong national united front, we must pay attention to constantly consolidating and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

The worker-peasant alliance is a basis for all forms of the national united front under the leadership of our party in each period of the revolution. However, in the new period, the worker-peasant alliance is extremely rich in substance; it is more useful now to the consolidation and strengthening of the national united front than in any other period. This is because our party is now leading the Lao people in the socialist construction which is an all-round, profound, and thorough—but uncompromising and complicated—revolution, especially in that our country is regarded as a socialist outpost with a slow pace of economic and cultural development. The substance of the worker-peasant alliance is displayed not only in the political sphere but in other spheres as well, especially in the areas of transformation, construction, and economic development. It is displayed in the party and state line and plans regarding production development and the expansion of distribution and circulation; in the policy on tax, pricing, labor, and salary; in the transformation, development, and utilization of the various economic sectors; and in the relations between the urban and rural areas. Therefore, the front must effectively implement these lines and policies in order to solidly build and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance as the base for the strength of solidarity among the people of all tribes, classes, and religions.

The third lesson: The front must carry out activities in accordance with the party guidelines and leadership in close coordination with various state organizations. This is considered a necessary factor for the front to effectively implement its roles and responsibilities.

As we all are aware, the LPRP is the organizer and leader of all victories of our Lao revolution. Over the past decades, the former Lao Patriotic Front followed the party line, upheld the national-democratic banner, and constantly consolidated and expanded the national united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance; that is why the Lao Patriotic Front gloriously accomplished its historic cause.

In the new stage of the revolution, the front serves as part of the proletarian dictatorship with the party as the central leadership organ. Therefore, the front must profoundly understand and firmly grasp various policies adopted by the party so as to use those policies as guidelines in carrying out its activities. It must turn the party line, plans, and policies into the revolutionary practices of the masses. Simultaneously, the front must closely coordinate and cooperate with various mass organizations that are its members as well as with various state organizations in encouraging the people of various tribes and various classes to take part in fulfilling concrete tasks in each stage. It has been proved through concrete experiences that the places where the front has drawn the party's leadership and has maintained close coordination and cooperation with various state and mass organizations are the places where the revolutionary movements of the masses have been enthusiastically and continuously carried out and where various tasks, no matter how difficult and complicated, have been fruitfully fulfilled.

The fourth lesson: The front must have organizational structure, contents, and methods of carrying out activities which are in conformity with its roles, responsibilities, and duties in the new stage of the revolution.

Since the revolution has entered the new stage, the front's duties, roles, and responsibilities have also been completely changed. In the past, the front had merely performed the duty of maintaining solidarity among the people and encouraging them to rise up and fight to overthrow the imperialists and feudalists in order to liberate the country. But, at present, the front has the duty of uniting and encouraging the masses to join in defending the country and in building socialism. For this reason, it is necessary for the front to change its organizational structure in such a way that it can serve as the symbol of the strength of great solidarity among the entire people and that it can be capable of encouraging and guiding the masses to carry out the cause of transforming, building, and developing the economy and culture and building their new, prosperous life. The front must also have appropriate contents and methods of carrying out activities which are in conformity with the views and aspirations of the people of various tribes and classes with the view to uniting them to effectively take part in implementing all party plans and policies and state regulations and laws.

The fifth lesson: The strengthening of the international relations of friendship and cooperation is considered a necessary task of the front.

Our overall strength results from the combination of the strength of the entire nation with the epochal strength. Over the decades of the revolutionary struggle, as well as in the present era, our people have systematically scored great victories because of one significant factor: we have maintained close friendship and solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as with the peace- and

justice-loving people throughout the world. On the other hand, the victory of our country's revolution and our positive activities in the international arena have also contributed to the enhancement of the strength of peace and socialism.

To effectively implement the aforesaid task, the front must pay attention to educating and training the people of all tribes to maintain a profound patriotic spirit and a pure spirit of internationalism, resolutely oppose narrow-minded nationalism, and determinedly check all divisive schemes of the enemies.

All these are considered the precious lessons scored in carrying out the work of the front. In the immediate future, the LFNC committees at all levels and all front cadres must firmly grasp and increasingly promote and expand these lessons.

#### Part II. Orientation and Tasks of the LFNC for the Period From Now to 1990.

Beloved excellencies, our country is marching toward socialism under the condition that the world situation is fundamentally favorable in many aspects. The socialist system with the USSR as the mainstay is incessantly growing up and developing and has become a reliable prop for the movements for peace and social progress. At present, the socialist countries are closely united and cohesive, have developed and deepened all-round cooperation, and are continuing to upgrade the socialist system in all spheres in accordance with the new thinking. At the same time, they have also resolutely struggled to prevent a nuclear holocaust, to safeguard peace and security for mankind, and to promote friendly relations among the nations. In the meantime, peoples in many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are determinedly fighting to safeguard the political independence they have gained and, at the same time, are rallying in the Nonaligned Movement to carry out the struggle against neocolonialism in order to gain economic independence and to demand the setting up of a new equitable international economic order for the sake of peace and international security. [applause]

In recent years, workers and laboring peoples in capitalist countries have risen up to fight in various forms. They are not only fighting to demand for the right to survival and democratic freedoms but are also actively participating in the struggle against the arms race and preparations to wage a nuclear war made by the imperialists.

At the same time, the struggle to safeguard world peace is developing vigorously in an unprecedented manner and has become a widespread revolutionary movement spearheaded against the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

All the above-mentioned developments indicate that the socialist forces as well as peace forces are unceasingly growing stronger and stronger, thus becoming capable of checking and smashing the warmongering schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries.

Nevertheless, at present the world situation is developing in an extremely complicated manner. Though suffering painful defeats, locked in serious conflicts with one another, and encountering numerous difficulties, the imperialists and international reactionaries have still possessed money, weapons, and cunning and notorious schemes to attack the revolution in various forms. At present, the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their warmongering policy by accelerating the arms race at an unprecedentedly rapid pace, including sending nuclear weapons into outer space, thereby endangering the security of mankind. At the same time, they have also successively created tension and fomented and prolonged hot spots in many areas throughout the world, launched a scheme of state terrorism at the international level, and carried out threats, interference, and aggression against independent and progressive countries in many regions.

All this clearly shows that the warmongering and aggressive nature of the imperialists and international reactionaries has not changed a bit. Therefore, it is now more important than ever that we must constantly hold aloft a sense of all-round revolutionary vigilance and take the initiative to smash all schemes and tricks of the enemies.

Beloved delegates, over the past more than 10 years, our people have scored numerous great all-round and firm victories in various fields. These victories have become favorable conditions for us to continue advancing along the socialist path. But at the same time, we have also encountered numerous difficulties because the level of socioeconomic development of our country still remains very low. Moreover, the enemies have not yet abandoned efforts to subvert and sabotage our people's national development and construction. Nevertheless, our people of all tribes are still confident that under the correct leadership of the party, with the tradition of patriotism, unity, gallantry, and industriousness of the people of all tribes, with rich national resources, and with assistance from the fraternal and friendly countries in the world, the just cause of national defense and socialist construction of our people will score victory. [applause]

The LFNC fully agrees with the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress defining the orientation and fundamental socioeconomic tasks of our country in the transition period of advancing toward socialism for the period from now to the year 2000 and for the second 5-year state plan from 1986 to 1990.

The LFNC is elated to see that the fourth party congress has adopted a resolution saying: We must attach special importance and further enhance the role of the LFNC in rallying, uniting, and persuading the people of all tribes and strata in our society and of all religions to preserve concord among the various ethnic minorities, thereby allowing them to further enhance the tradition of patriotism, to effectively implement the party's and state's line and policies, and to smash all divisive schemes of the enemies, and contribute to defending the country and building socialism.



Relying on the guideline of this resolution and the special characteristics and the reality in the socioeconomic situation of our country, the overall orientation and tasks of the front work from now until 1990 are to continue consolidating and broadening the national united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance; to strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes, strata, and religions and to educate them to hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and the love of socialism and to maintain a sense of revolutionary vigilance; to further enhance socialist democracy; to mobilize the entire masses to energetically participate in carrying out the cause of national defense and to contribute to executing the new management mechanisms; to utilize all national potentials; to mobilize all economic sectors to develop and build the country and to triumphantly fulfill the socioeconomic objectives outlined in the second 5-year state plan from 1986 to 1990; to strive to more firmly build and strengthen the LFNC organizational system with every passing day; to ensure the fulfillment of its heavy tasks in the new period of the revolution; and to actively contribute to the implementation of the foreign policy of our party and state.

To fulfill the abovementioned overall orientation and tasks, the LFNC organizations at all levels, including all the LFNC member mass organizations must concentrate all efforts on executing the following primary tasks:

1. To rally and enhance the strength of unity of the entire people and to unceasingly consolidate the national united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.

The LFNC at all levels must strive to popularize and disseminate the party's line and policies, first of all the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress, so as to hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism among the people of all tribes and strata; to mobilize the people to actively and voluntarily participate in all spheres of work. Appropriate measures must be adopted for organizing and rallying the people of each strata, sex, and age. Special attention must be paid to front work and to organizing and enhancing the roles of tribal chiefs, intellectuals, and learned persons of all tribes and in all localities to effectively fulfill their revolutionary duties.

Relying on the special characteristics of our country, the LFNC must regard tribal work as an extremely important duty. Many forms and measures must be devised to rally and to strengthen the unity among all tribes. The promotion of contacts and friendly relations among the tribes in the same locality or in various different localities is a good form through which they can exchange experience with one another and consolidate and improve mutual understanding, thus encouraging them to maintain a sense of national unification and to develop genuine unity, affection, and concord among themselves. This is an excellent condition for the consolidation of the national united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, thus contributing to strengthening the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The LFNC must carry out religious work more efficiently than before, try to enhance and expand positive aspects of Buddhist bonzes in the movement to study culture and the movement to cure diseases with traditional medicine, in the popularization and explanation of the party and state line and policies, and in the struggle to safeguard peace. In addition, the LFNC must rally and educate followers of other religions, convincing them to appreciate our party and state's policy toward religious beliefs and mobilizing them to fulfill their obligations as good citizens of our country.

We should increase contacts with our compatriots living abroad, explaining the situation in our country and convincing them to make greater contributions to the overall national cause and strengthen friendship with residents of the host country. At the same time, we should explain to them that our country is always willing to accept any patriots who volunteer to return to their native land to help develop and build the country.

At present, there are a considerable number of aliens living in our country who possess capabilities in various fields. We should unite, rally, educate, and explain to them the plans, policies, and legal code of our state and encourage them to contribute to our national development and construction.

In parallel with rallying and uniting the people of various tribes, we must strengthen the worker-peasant alliance which is the basis of the national united front.

2. To mobilize the people to defend the country, build the administrative power, and manage the state and society.

The LFNC at all levels must pay attention to explaining to the people that at present, the national defense work is of all-round scope: to safeguard national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; to defend the party and state line and policies; to safeguard national unity and unification; and to defend the life, property, and labor of the people of all tribes in building the country in peace. All this is the duty and interest of the people of all tribes, sexes, and ages—no matter what class they may belong to in society. The LFNC at all levels must strive to mobilize youths to volunteer for national defense and public security work. At the same time, it must take the initiative in organizing the implementation of the party's policy toward the rear line in dealing with cadres and combatants in our armed forces, with disabled and wounded persons, with the families of those persons who have sacrificed their life for the nation, and with persons who have committed good deeds for the revolution. Moreover, the LFNC at each level must inculcate all the people to maintain a high sense of vigilance, to clearly identify friends and foes, to take the initiative in thwarting all slanderous, divisive, and subversive propaganda campaigns launched by the enemy.

In its capacity as a large political and social organization and an agent of the people's rights to collective mastery, the LFNC must take part in building and establishing the

administrative committees at all levels by nominating persons possessing adequate revolutionary qualifications, sound knowledge, and capabilities to run in the elections of people's councils and administrative committees at all levels. It must try to seek out and reflect the thinking and aspirations of the people toward state organizations and to contribute to encouraging and cooperating with the administrations in resolving difficult problems in the moral and material life of the people of all tribes and in checking any phenomena violating the people's democratic freedoms, bureaucratic practices, abuses of power, and other negative aspects. At the same time, it must pay attention to making the entire people understand and develop a clear-cut sense of abiding by the laws, regulations, rules, and policies enforced by the state.

We are pleased to learn that the party and government are drafting the first constitution of the new regime. We will encourage the people of various tribes to contribute views to the establishment of the constitution. After the promulgation of the constitution, we will strive to encourage the cadres and people to study, profoundly understand, and strictly implement it.

3. Encourage the people to take part in various movements which are aimed at fulfilling the state plans and improving the people's living conditions daily.

We understand that all plans put forth by the state are aimed at serving the people's interests. Therefore, the LFNC committees at all levels have the duty of motivating and persuading the people to enthusiastically and continuously participate in the revolutionary movements, to promote and expand the tradition of perseverance and industriousness in engaging in labor, and to enhance creative ideas, the self-reliant spirit, and the spirit of building up their own strength. The LFNC must encourage the people to follow the motto which states that the state and the people work together, determinedly switch to the new management mechanism to fulfill the economic and social development orientation and tasks as adopted by the state for each year and each 5-year period, set up socialist establishments step by step, and incessantly improve the people's living conditions.

In the agricultural field, the LFNC at all levels, in particular at the grass roots, must encourage the farmers to positively contribute to implementing the food and grain project as put forth by the state. In actual practice, the farmers must be encouraged to farm rice in all existing fields while reclaiming more wasteland where conditions prevail, participate in the movements to build small- and medium-size irrigation projects so as to create conditions for two crops a year, and promote the intensive cultivation both in the rainy and dry seasons rice farming. In addition, the LFNC must encourage the people to plant fruit and other crop trees and promote livestock breeding in each family. Only by so doing, can we firmly solve the foodstuffs shortage problem, can the incomes of the people be increased, and can the state accumulate the capital for use in switching to industry step by step.

In the forestry field, the LFNC must extensively mobilize the people to participate in implementing the project to restrict and to proceed to putting an end to the slash-and-burn cultivation and preserve the natural environment. The LFNC at various levels must positively educate and train the people, in particular the planters of various tribes, to understand that the purpose of the implementation of the said project is to safeguard the national resources as well as to safeguard the actual interests of the people.

Therefore, first and foremost, it is necessary for us to persuade the people of various tribes to end at once the wanton forest burning and to gradually reduce the practice of slash-and-burn cultivation. The best way is to guide the people to switch from the planting of rice to the planting of industrial and starchy crops and to the comprehensive forestry work. The LFNC at all levels should act as an example and take the lead in dealing with this issue and must coordinate with the administrations in adopting concrete, comprehensive, and appropriate measures for each region with a view to calmly normalizing and improving, on a daily basis, the daily life of the people and planters and incessantly promoting the production.

The LFNC must encourage our people to pay attention to the development of the traditional handicrafts work of various tribes, either in the cooperative or private form, with a view to increasing the production of consumer goods and goods for export. At the same time, the front must encourage those who have large amounts of capital to make joint investments in building industries which are aimed at processing agricultural and forestry products to increase the wealth of the nation and themselves.

The LFNC at all levels must coordinate with the administration in launching a movement to rebuild the rural areas in order to make villages beautiful and clean according to sanitation standards. At the same time, it must map out a plan to gradually build new economic and cultural centers in each area so as to give a new face to the countryside. In addition, it must encourage the people in urban areas to contribute to rebuilding and restoring district and provincial municipalities to become political, economic, and cultural centers for each locality in accordance with the plan outlined by the state.

The development of communications, transportation, and telecommunications is of great significance to the political, economic, social, and national defense task. The LFNC must encourage the people to participate in building intervillage roads in the countryside and in carrying out the duty of defending and maintaining highways to ensure smooth and safe communications. It must encourage the people to use rudimentary or modified transport means both for land and waterway routes in order to contribute to facilitating bulk cargo transportation in a rapid manner. They should be encouraged not to rely only on mechanized transport means.

In order to develop the national economy and to gradually improve the people's living conditions, it is

extremely important that we thoroughly develop trading. The LFNC must encourage the people to collect funds to set up trading cooperatives in each village to purchase forest and farm products and other produce from the people and to supply them with essential goods through economic obligations with the state trade service, thus enabling the latter to firmly control goods sources and to manage marketing and prices. All this is directly linked to the people's living conditions and constitutes a practical contribution to consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

The LFNC must pay attention to mobilizing the people of all strata, sex, and ages to become more enthusiastic to effectively fulfill their obligations to the state. At the same time, it must encourage everyone to practice thrift, which is an extremely important policy of our party and state at present.

Educational, cultural, and public health work is of special significance to national construction and the building of new, socialist men. The LFNC must act as an example in positively encouraging the people of various tribes and various strata to participate in implementing the educational reform project as adopted by our party. For the time being, the people must be encouraged to participate in the supplementary education and cultural training movements so that they can increasingly raise the level of their knowledge and capabilities. The front must also encourage the people to participate in the movements to build schools and taking care of teachers' living conditions in order to guarantee the schooling for all school-age children and to enable the teachers to effectively carry out their task of teaching our people's children.

In this regard, there is a Lao saying: culture demonstrates nation; manner demonstrates birth and pedigree. The degradation of culture, therefore, means the decline in the honor of the nation. For this reason, the LFNC must pay attention to widely and thoroughly encouraging and stepping up at the grass roots mass cultural, art, literary movements clearly marked with a national, popular, and progressive character. This is to build the happy and wholesome spiritual life of our people; build a simple, civilized, and bright way of life; make the people of various tribes maintain solidarity and mutual love and respect one another; and gradually do away with the backward customs and habits which exert a negative effect on production, daily life, and the solidarity among various tribes. At the same time, it is necessary to determinedly oppose degenerate culture which comes from outside and which turns our culture into a depraved and backward culture.

To tend and promote the people's health and to help everyone be healthy and strong, the LFNC must pay attention to encouraging the three-clean sanitation movements as well as the movements of sports of various types and to making them the habitual practices and necessary requirements in the daily life of our people. The LFNC must encourage the people of various tribes

to preserve, grow, and exploit medicinal plants in each locality, apply oriental medicine in the treatment of diseases, contribute to the construction of hospitals and to effectively caring for physicians' welfare and for patients.

In short, the effective implementation of the various tasks as mentioned above will practically contribute to the fulfillment of the six projects with specific objectives as set forth by the fourth party congress.

4. Encourage the people to participate in the socialist transformation cause in various regions.

The purposes of the socialist transformation are to develop production, increase labor productivity, raise the people's living standards, daily consolidate and develop the socialist economic sectors, and enable all economic sectors to carry out activities in accordance with the directions put forward by the state. Therefore, it is necessary for the LFNC to continue to encourage, educate, and train the people to consciously and voluntarily and collectively take part in work under different forms and different degrees, such as the solidarity production teams, labor-exchange teams, agricultural cooperatives, trading cooperatives, credit cooperatives, handicraft cooperatives, building cooperatives, and service cooperatives. The most important issue is to improve production and the living conditions of the people to a level better than that in the time when the private way of earning a living was practiced. Simultaneously, the LFNC at all levels must strive to motivate and persuade private businessmen in the industrial, commercial, transport, building, and service branches to correctly implement the socialist transformation policy and take part in the joint state-private undertakings or to pool their capital, knowledge, and capabilities to the building and expansion of either joint or private enterprises in conformity with the economic and social development plans and policy of the state to serve the improvement of the people's living conditions.

5. Broaden the front's foreign affairs activities, contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and friendship between our Lao people and the peoples of various fraternal socialist countries and the people elsewhere in the world, raise to an ever higher level the prestige of our country in the international arena.

The LFNC and various mass organizations which are members of the front at all levels must adhere to the foreign policy of our party and state, strive to educate and train the people of various tribes to maintain a genuine spirit of patriotism and a pure spirit of internationalism, clearly distinguish friend from foe, clearly understand the fact that the special alliance and all-round, long-term cooperation between our country and Vietnam and Cambodia are the rules of existence and development of the three countries, that they guarantee the safeguarding of the independence and the successful building of socialism in each of the three countries, and that they serve as significant factors for guaranteeing



peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In addition, our people must be helped to clearly understand that the strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries serves as a basic factor for the victory of our people in the immediate and long-term revolution.

Our LFNC must continue to strengthen the relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the front organizations of Vietnam, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as of various friendly countries, broaden the forms of exchanging lessons in front work and in mass mobilization, enhance solidarity with various progressive forces and forces for peace in the world, draw international assistance and cooperation for our cause of national defense and construction, and contribute even more positively to the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and stability in the Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific regions and the safeguarding of international security and for the friendship relations among various countries. [applause] Part III. Consolidate and Perfect Organizations, Transform Methods of Carrying Out Activities of the LFNC, and Pay Attention To Building Cadres Who Are in Charge of Performing the Front Work.

Respected and beloved delegates, to fulfill the aforesaid orientations and tasks, we must positively consolidate, perfect, and strengthen the organizations of the LFNC, ranging from the central down to the grass-roots levels. We must genuinely carry out activities repeatedly and effectively. For the time being, we must concentrate on certain basic tasks as follows:

1. Consolidate and perfect the LFNC committees at various levels to make them qualify as the representative of unique solidarity among various tribes of various strata and various religions as well as to maintain the capability of performing work in actual movements in close coordination with various organizations which are members of the front as well as with the administrations under the centralized, unified guidances of the party committees.

Therefore, the most important issues are to vigorously consolidate and perfect the standing organizations of the front, have simple apparatuses with specific cadres having concrete working abilities, and promote and expand the roles of the front committee members who are not in active service. Along with this, attention must be paid to vigorously consolidating the front organizations at the grass-roots and the district levels with a view to meeting the requirements for encouraging and promoting the revolutionary movements of the masses at the grass roots, through which the line and policies of the party and state can be translated into reality.

2. Transform and improve the methods of carrying out activities of the LFNC, make use of the working principle of which consultations are held in a democratic way and which there is a unification in action, cooperate with each other in unity and mutual love and assistance, and

pay attention to regularly carrying out the information work between the higher and lower echelons and the work of reviewing, promoting, encouraging, and learning lessons.

The front committees at all levels must take part in the regular daily life activities of the front organizations in order to raise political awareness to a higher level, help each other in building a new way of thinking, and help build and train each other on the basis of the spirit of mutual love and loyalty to get results in making all members of the front committees achieve progress. The LFNC committees at all levels must pay attention to praising and criticizing themselves as well as praising and criticizing each other. Of course, criticism of each other must be done in an appropriate manner and in a spirit of wishing to help build each other, and not in a manner to expose to shame, revenge, or trample underfoot and impair the prestige and reputation of each other.

The LFNC at all levels must positively implement the strategic measures of turning to the grass roots, closely associating with the grass roots, and using the introduction of and explanation on concrete movements as a basic method of carrying out activities, avoiding doing a job through a general propaganda or issuing an order in an executory way. The LFNC must grasp the aspirations, views, and true situation of the people and then consult and together with the administrations put forth contents and forms of education, training, encouragement, and transformation of the organizations to match each tribe and each stratum in all regions—rural, mountainous, and urban—to help settle in a timely manner various difficulties in production and in the daily life of the people. It must encourage and organize the people to participate in the socialist emulation campaigns with a view to successfully achieving expectations in the implementation of the political tasks for each period.

3. Positively build the contingent of cadres with qualified capabilities for performing the front work to meet the requirements in number.

To achieve this goal, we must pay attention to organizing and training the cadres in basic knowledge about the front work as well as the attitudes, line, and policies of the party and the laws and plans of the state. We must also send the cadres to participate in mass movements in order to train and temper them in the stand and attitudes and to raise the level of their ability in organizing for implementation of tasks in reality. We must build each and every front cadre to maintain a new work style, that is, to have words match with deeds. [applause]

Respected and beloved comrade delegates, our front congress on this occasion marks a milestone of the growth and development of the front work in our country. The Political Report of the LFNC Central Committee that I have just presented comprehensively reviews

the activities of the LFNC. It also sets forth the orientations and tasks of the front work for the period from now to 1990 and is based on the resolution of the fourth party congress.

I am convinced that you delegates will uphold your responsibility as entrusted by the people and will consult with each other in a democratic way in order to perfect this significant document and to make it rich in content reflecting the aspirations of the entire people of various tribes and various strata. Only by so doing can we show that we avail ourselves of this occasion to give a pledge to the party and to each other that we will do our utmost to score achievements to contribute to the fruitful implementation of the two strategic tasks as adopted by the party and state. [applause]

### Philippines

#### Aquino Meets With British State Minister

HK220629 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 22 (AFP)—British Minister of State Simon Glenarthur pledged the European Economic Community's support for Philippines President Corazon Aquino after a meeting at the presidential palace here Tuesday.

"I have come here to pledge our support and to thank the president, not only for the United Kingdom's interests but also that of the European Community as a whole," Lord Glenarthur said in a statement following the meeting.

"We all wish to see democracy, stability re-established in the Philippines," he added.

Lord Glenarthur, recently appointed minister of state at the foreign and Commonwealth office, said he and Mrs. Aquino "talked about a number of different issues," during their meeting.

He gave no details.

Asked about any monetary aid to the Philippines, Lord Glenarthur said his country has granted one million pounds sterling for three mini-hydroelectric projects being established in rural areas.

Lord Glenarthur, who arrived here last Saturday from a visit to Hong Kong, leaves for Indonesia Tuesday.

His visit here is the first on a bilateral level to the Philippines by a British minister since Mrs. Aquino took power after a popular revolt against the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos in 1986.

#### Further on Demonstration Over Leftist's Murder

##### Aquino Denounced

HK221347 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 22 Sep 87 pp 1, 9

[By Riy de Gunzman]

[Text] Thousands of demonstrators yesterday denounced President Aquino for the weekend murder of a top leftist leader and warned of a "resumption of

fascism" in the country.

The demonstrators estimated by police at 5,000 to 10,000, occupied the welcome Rotunda which divides Manila and Quezon City, the suburb where Leandro Alejandro, 27-year-old secretary general of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist alliance], was shot dead Saturday in an ambush staged by unidentified men.

Rally leaders who spoke atop a jeep serving as a makeshift stage said they expected more killings but called on comrades in the Left to continue their struggle against the U.S.-backed Aquino administration.

"Avenge the death of Lean Alejandro," said Baltazar Pinguel, who took over Alejandro's position as Bayan secretary general. The demonstrators waved red flags and stalled traffic in major thoroughfares during the protest to mark the imposition of martial law in the country by deposed President Marcos 15 years ago.

Alejandro's widow, Lidy Nacpil-Alejandro, said her husband's death "will serve as an inspiration" to those in the mass movement "to further strengthen their ranks and pursue to the end the struggle" for social change.

"We all know who killed Lean," said Ms. Alejandro, who came in a black dress and appeared composed during her brief speech.

Asked by the *Inquirer* later if she plans to help in the investigation of the killing, she shook her head and replied: "I won't submit to that because I know nothing will come out of it. It's useless."

Later in the afternoon, police blocked some 5,000 students and workers who tried to march on to heavily-guarded Malacanang. Protest leaders agreed to a police request and instead headed toward the University of the Philippines chapel where Alejandro's body lies in state.

Classes were suspended in Manila and most offices closed early.

The demonstrators displayed a large mural depicting ms Aquino and U.S. President Ronald Reagan looking on in glee as soldiers and vigilantes attacked demonstrators with guns and knives while stepping on bullet-riddled bodies.

A manifesto distributed at the rally accused Ms Aquino of protecting U.S. interests while giving the military a free hand in crushing the Left, and said the Alejandro killing "clearly indicates the rising militarism in the country."

Bayan-Metro Manila officer Efren Turla said the militant organization has plans to hold "bolder" protests after Alejandro's burial, set for either Friday or Saturday this week.

UP [University of the Philippines] Student Council chairman Francis Pangilinan, wearing a black ribbon like most students in the state university, said "many

more are prepared to die" as he declared that even a state-imposed emergency rule will be ignored by the student populace which he said will continue protests.

Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May movement] chairman Crispin Beltran said workers in Central Luzon have already started limited work stoppages.

In a street play, a drama group portrayed a smiling Ms. Aquino wearing a yellow dress and flashing the L-sign with her thumb and forefinger—her political trademark—as armed soldiers and vigilantes pointed their guns at two bloodstained men with their hands bound together with rope.

The actress playing Ms. Aquino parodied the devout Roman Catholic President, saying "I am God-fearing and pro-people."

Marcos imposed martial law on Sept. 21, 1972. Although it was lifted in 1981, Marcos followers and his foes still mark the day with rallies.

Fifty rabid loyalists of the ousted ruler also gathered yesterday at Liwasang Bonifacio to celebrate the 15th anniversary of his declaration of martial law.

In the southern city of Iligan, around 90 percent of public transport was paralyzed as drivers' groups joined a "people's strike" called by the Bayan chapter to coincide with the Manila protests.

The demonstrators condemned the Alejandro killing, called for a rollback of oil prices and opposed the planned installation here of a garbage incinerator plant owned by a U.S. company, saying it was a health hazard.

#### **Killing Viewed as Setback**

HK211301 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
21 Sep 87 p 16

[Excerpt] Peace Commissioner Alfredo R. A. Bengzon expressed concern yesterday that the assassination of Leandro Alejandro, secretary general of the militant Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) [New Nationalist Alliance], may set back the government's peace efforts.

"It's terrible," Bengzon said when asked about the implication of Alejandro's death to the government's organized efforts to achieve peace.

"Any violence simply makes the peace efforts harder," Bengzon added.

He cautioned the public from putting the blame of Alejandro's death on any group while investigations are still in progress.

However, it is obvious that the perpetrators of the crime wanted to destabilize the government to advance their own interests, he said.

Some BAYAN members had initially blamed the military and right wing elements for the attack. Liddy, Alejandro's wife, had earlier said that she was holding the government of President Aquino responsible for the crime. [passage omitted]

#### **Laurel Says Government Employing Communists**

HK230813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel Wednesday said hundreds of communists hold civil service and local government positions in the Philippines, and that President Corazon Aquino knew the names of many of them.

"This is not a case of someone crying wolf to call attention to himself. The truth is, the country is in great peril," Mr. Laurel said in a statement.

Mr. Laurel, who has not named names, said he was ready to share what he knew of communist infiltration of the civil service and local government if asked to testify by the senate.

But he said it was up to Mrs. Aquino to declassify a list of suspected communists in government made by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), which is directly under the Office of the President.

He said NICA briefings for him and the president showed that the number of communists in government "can run up to the hundreds" if provincial and community officials were included, and that Mrs. Aquino knew the identities of "many of them."

Mr. Laurel renounced the foreign ministry portfolio last week as President Corazon Aquino reorganized her cabinet to end a political crisis sparked by an August 28 coup attempt by junior officers who accused Mrs. Aquino of coddling leftwing rebels.

It was widely seen as a political gamble to bolster his chances to succeed Mrs. Aquino after her term ends in 1992, or earlier if her government falls. He had been courting military support before he quit as foreign affairs secretary.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno gave no comment on Mr. Laurel's charges after Mrs. Aquino Wednesday convened her new cabinet for the first time.

Defense Secretary Rafael Iloilo, asked after the meeting about Mr. Laurel's charge, said "it is possible that he is right."

But he said he had not seen the intelligence reports cited by Mr. Laurel as the basis of the charge, adding that the military was not ready to "come up with a case" against the suspects, or they would have done so.

Mr. Laurel had cited differences with Mrs. Aquino on the handling of the communist insurgency as the main reason for his departure from the cabinet.



Earlier, he toured military camps nationwide and expressed support for the grievances of the military, whose backing is considered essential for any presidential contender.

Last week's cabinet reshuffle resulted in the removal of three cabinet members accused by the military of being pro-left: Mrs. Aquino's chief aide Joker Arroyo, speechwriter Teodoro Locsin, and customs chief Alexander Padilla.

#### **Urged To Explain Allegations**

HK221411 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
22 Sep 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Sen. Wigberto Tanada urged the Senate yesterday to conduct a joint legislative-executive hearing and invite Vice President Salvador H. Laurel to shed light on his allegations that there are about 50 communists in the government.

"These are allegations that need to be clarified at the soonest possible time," Tanada said in a privilege speech.

The senator maintained that "human rights lawyer Joker Arroyo was witch-hunted out of Malacanang as executive secretary, even as the President acknowledged his commitment to the rule of law and commitment to human rights."

Witch-hunting or labelling people as communists could be part of a rising militarism that people should be vigilant about, he said.

Tanada indicated that Laurel should clarify his pronouncements on what he alleges to be information provided him by military elements.

In the report on his dialogues with AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers and enlisted men during a seven-day tour of major military camps in the country, Laurel also said 73.6 percent of field grade officers believe there are communists in the government.

As to whether the government tended to favor the communists, nearly one-half think so, he reported.

"If true that there are communists in the government then they should be exposed and called to account under existing laws," Tanada said.

He pointed out that to accuse people of being communists because they are nationalists or even human rights lawyers and advocates of socialism will "weaken the virtues of democracy."

Tanada is the second senator in two days to criticize the vice president for saying there are communists in the government.

Last Sunday, Sen Rene Saguisag challenged Laurel to name names.

"I have often wondered if I would be among those to be so named, together with some of my fellow senators," he said in a press statement.

Tanada, along with Senators Agapito "Butz" Aquino and Mamintal Tamano condemned the killing of Leandro Alejandro, secretary general of the Bagong Alyan-sang Mayabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist Alliance].

Tanada and Tamano called upon the forces of "peace, freedom and justice" to join and help the government find those responsible for Alejandro's violent death.

In his privilege speech, Aquino asked what the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and the military are doing about the "mysterious" killing such as those of Alejandro, labor leader Rolando Olalia and Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer.

"Have they become so politicized that they neglect their everyday duties?" he asked.

He said that unless law enforcement agencies, government offices and the public get together and do their best to make the present system work, "we should not be surprised if more forceful measures will be required in the future."

Aquino called on the customs bureau to stop the trafficking in high-powered arms.

#### **Ramos Warns Civil War Remains Possibility** OW221145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 22 KYODO-Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos warned Tuesday that "dire predictions" about a civil war breaking out in the Philippines may "yet come true" if Filipinos continue to pursue narrow group or personal interests.

Ramos, 59, told members of the Foreign Correspondent's Association during a luncheon forum that a civil war was averted when loyalist troops crushed a military mutiny led by Col. Gregorio Honasan on August 28.

"We were much closer then than we are today but we are not yet out of the woods. We still have many things to do in this country," he said.

"Everyone must wake up to the fact that since it is the national interest that is involved, if they have to give up their group or personal interests, they must do so."

"Otherwise, all of these dire predictions might yet come true," the cigar-smoking general said when asked to react to a commentary published in the respected *Manila Chronicle* Tuesday morning.

In a bid Monday to strengthen his grip over the fractious military, Ramos placed key loyalists in sensitive positions and ousted 17 military officers who he said were involved in the bloodiest attempt yet to oust President Corazon Aquino.

*Chronicle* editor Amando Doronilla said that the "nation is teetering on the edge of another national emergency" in the wake of the crisis sparked by the failed coup, stepped-up attacks by communist guerrillas and last Saturday's murder of leftist leader Lean Alejandro.

Doronilla said that Aquino's government is now faced with the issue of whether it will use emergency powers to overcome the worst crisis of her 18-month old administration.

While Ramos admitted that the situation is "clearly bad," he said that the measures needed to "reduce the problem and effect the solution" can still be forged within the "available sources and powers of government."

"We are not in the situation where we (the military) have to ask for emergency powers exercised by the commander in chief," he stressed.

Aquino has ruled out suspending the writ of habeas corpus or imposing martial law to deal with increasing political violence, press secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters Monday.

The rebel New People's Army (NPA), Ramos said, had taken advantage of opportunities "opened up by the events of August 28" to hit government and military targets in several regions, particularly in southern Luzon.

The armed forces chief disclosed that insurgency-related incidents as well as government casualties have increased during the three-week period since the coup.

He said the government was now losing an average of four troopers daily in clashes with rebels, compared to the previous daily average of three.

Asked about Defense Secretary Rafael Ilo's assessment that a divided military posed a greater threat to the country's stability than the communists, Ramos said: "I do not know what Secretary Ilo said, but I'll tell you what I said: The CPP-NPA is still the most potent threat to our democracy."

"They have been trying to seize power for the last 56 years. They have a countrywide organization that is mass-based ... and not only a military one but also a political organization, he emphasized.

"The CPP-NPA also has now acquired overseas links and capabilities which in turn provide support to the movement here. There is no other insurgent group that has all these characteristics."

#### **Ramos on Leftist, Rightist Polarization**

*HK230130 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [22 September] said the military averted a civil war by crushing last month's coup attempt, but the

country is still in serious trouble and everyone must put the national good before personal gain. He said national stability rests not on the military but in economic viability translated into meaningful livelihood for the people. Gen Ramos also stressed that the August 28 attempted coup and the latest rebel attacks have polarized the people towards the government. He told foreign correspondents at the Midtown Ramada Hotel yesterday that he attributed this to the silent majority which have realized the great dangers posed by the extreme left and the ultrarightist group. He identified the extreme left as the communists and the rightists as the runaway military elements who staged the abortive coup. If there is any polarization of any kind, it is not you on the right or we on the left, Ramos said, it is a popularization [as heard] towards the center. That is what is taking place today.

#### **Ramos Wants National Identification System**

*HK221037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 22 (AFP)—Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday called for a national identification system for Philippine citizens and foreign residents, saying it would help pinpoint "terrorists" in the country.

Gen Ramos told foreign correspondents here "the situation clearly is bad" in the military after the August 28 coup attempt by junior officers, but the continuing communist insurgency is the "most potent" threat to the country.

He said he recently recommended a national identification program to the new Philippine Congress after past attempts to launch such a system fizzled out.

"Now is the time to complete this program because identification of strange persons in a community is very important to help us in police work, as in identifying terrorists," the general said.

He said the average number of policemen and government troops killed by communist rebels since the coup attempt had risen from three to 4.4. He gave no figures for rebel or civilian casualties.

Moreover, since early in the year, communist assassins have stepped up operations in the capital, killing more than 40 policemen here.

Anticipating objections to his proposal, Gen Ramos said such a system "does not involve or infringe upon human rights because even the most democratic countries have this system."

"It is only a methodical way of identifying a person living in this country, whether citizen or foreign," he said, without giving any details on how the program would be set up.

The closest thing the country has to a registration system is the voters' list, which covers 26 million people out of a population of 57 million, more than two-thirds of whom live in rural areas where the insurgency is based.

Gen Ramos, echoing a call by President Corazon Aquino, also urged community residents to "give us early warning" about the presence of rebels in their midst, "so that our soldiers will not be ambushed just like that."

His appeals come after three weeks of intensified attacks by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas on government troops, bridges, railways and town halls that have left scores of people dead, according to military reports.

The stepped-up NPA campaign was launched to take advantage of deep rifts reported in the 160,000-strong armed forces following the aborted coup attempt.

According to Gen Ramos' estimates, more than 100 government men have been killed by rebels since the coup attempt, during which 53 people died and 300 were wounded, mostly civilians.

Among recent casualties are 21 Army elite rangers killed in an ambush in Quezon province on southern Luzon island and an Army battalion commander killed in Antique Province in the central islands.

The rebels have also blasted vital bridges and railways in the Bicol region near Quezon, and attacked the town hall of San Luis north of Manila.

Gen Ramos acknowledged however that renegade officers still at large after the coup bid also posed an "immediate threat" to Mrs Aquino. He said the military had averted a civil war by crushing the attempt but conceded that "we are not yet out of the woods."

**Unexpected Military Reshuffle Carried Out**  
*HK221421 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
*22 Sep 87 pp 1, 12*

[by Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, announced yesterday the changes in six top positions in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the relief of 15 other commanders in a major reshuffle in the military organization.

Ramos announced the "unexpected" shakeup a few hours after meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang yesterday.

Military sources said President Aquino, as commander-in-chief, approved the reshuffle as contained in AFP General Orders No. 559 signed by AFP deputy chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita, on authority of Ramos.

Affected by the order were: Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, deputy chief of staff for operations (J-3); Brig. Gen. Orlando Antonwo, deputy chief of staff for civil military relations (CMO-J-7); Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, commanding general, National Capital Regional

Defense Command (NCRDC); Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina, commanding general, PC-INP [Philippine constabulary-integrated national police] regional command 7; Brig. Gen. Federico Pasion, commanding general, 520th Wing, PAF [Philippine air force]; and Brig. Gen. Dominico Casas, commanding general, 220th Heavy Airlift Wing, PAF.

Montano was named the new commanding general of the NCRDC replacing Aguirre who retained his post as commanding general of the Capcom. Antonio was named deputy for operations (J-3), while the post he vacated was taken over by Col. Honesto Isleta, former chief of the AFP public information office.

Col. Oscar Florendo, AFP secretary of the joint staff, was designated to take over the position vacated by Isleta as the new AFP spokesman in concurrent position.

The fate of the three other generals—Abenina, Pasion, and Casas—was not announced. The three officers were suspected of direct involvement in the Aug. 28 coup attempt.

Topping the list of 14 other officers who were relieved of their positions was Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the failed coup.

Honasan was relieved as commanding officer of the Special Operation Service at Fort Magsaysay, Laur, Nueva Ecija, and was replaced by Maj. Danilo L. Juntila.

Other designations were Brig. Gen. Renato Palma as commanding officer of the Philippine Army Training Command, replacing Col. Antonio Yamson; Col. Eduardo Pangan, as commanding officer of the 62nd Infantry Battalion, replacing Lt. Col. Reynaldo Ochoa; Lt. Col. Alfonso Dagudag, as commanding officer of 14th Infantry Battalion, replacing Lt. Col. Melchor Acosta;

Maj. Rameo Valdez, as officer of 14th Infantry Battalion, replacing Maj. Saulito Aromin; Maj. Gil Blanco, as commanding officer of 16th Infantry Battalion, replacing Maj. Morris Perez; Col. Santiago Alino, as PC Tarlac provincial commander, replacing Lt. Col. Eduardo Matillano;

Col. Dictador Alquiza, as PC provincial commander of Cagayan, replacing Lt. Col. Aguinaldo; Lt. Pacifico Hintay, as commander, PN [Philippine Navy] Command Center, replacing PN Capt. Felix Turingan; Lt. Col. Edsel Quidangen, as 6th GHQ [General Headquarters]-Infantry Battalion commander, replacing Lt. Col. Areseño Esquerra; Col. Triumpante Cabotage, as commanding officer GHQ and Headquarters Service Command, replacing Lt. Col. Jerry Albano; Maj. Florante Quetulio, as commanding officer of the 3rd Light Armor Brigade, replacing Maj. Horacio Lactao; Capt. Eduardo Sumagaysay, as commanding officer of Maintenance Battalion, Philippine Army Light Armor Brigade, replacing Lt. Col. Luis Severao Malendez; and Col. Felino Pacheco, as commanding officer, AFP Computer Command, replacing Col. Antonio Romero.



The relieved officers—except for Montano, Aguirre, Antonio, Florendo—were reported to have been involved in the Aug. 28 failed coup.

Abenina was one of the first commanders to openly announce his support for Honasan. Two others were Pasion and Casas of the Philippine Air Force.

Matillano led the rebel forces that attacked Channel 4 and Ochosa was tagged as the one who ordered the burning of the GHQ building.

#### **Coup Supporters Sacked**

HK230443 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—The Philippine military has begun sacking senior officers who joined or sympathized with last month's bloody coup attempt but is still unsure exactly how many were involved, spokesmen said Wednesday.

A total of 33 officers, including three brigadier generals and a host of colonels holding sensitive posts, have been formally replaced or moved in the past three days by the armed forces high command, the spokesmen said.

The move followed a cabinet shake-up last week by President Corazon Aquino to restore political stability in the wake of the August 28 takeover attempt by junior officers led by fugitive army colonel Gregorio Honasan.

Armed forces spokesman Captain Anselmo Cabingan Wednesday said it was a "normal rotation" in the case of some officers. Others were replaced for links with the failed coup and were under restriction pending investigation.

The forms of restriction include house arrest, confinement to camp or being placed under the direct custody of their commanders.

Asked if the purge was over, Capt. Cabingan refused to comment, saying the military had not yet determined the exact number of soldiers involved in the coup attempt.

"That we cannot determine yet because as the investigation goes on, there are some new data being discovered. They are being checked and double-checked."

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos has said that up to 2,000 officers and men were involved in the takeover attempt, adding that some 1,500 of them had been "accounted for"—held in navy prison ships or in military camps.

The most prominent officer replaced was Brigadier General Eduardo Abenina, who took over the civilian government on the central island of Cebu as the coup attempt unfolded in Manila, Capt. Cabingan said.

Also replaced were Brig. Gen. Domingo Casas, commander of a helicopter wing in Cebu, and Brig. Gen. Federico Pasion, commander of Villamor Air Base, site

of the air force headquarters which was briefly held by rebels.

Capt. Cabingan said 32 investigation teams had been formed among the major military services—the army, navy, air force and the constabulary—to determine who will be court-martialed and what charges will be filed.

He said new courts-martial may be formed if the existing ones are not enough to handle the number of accused soldiers.

#### **Ramos Visits Bicol; More Troops Deployed**

HK231125 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Legazpi, Philippines, Sept 23 (AFP)—Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered more troops deployed Wednesday in this insurgency-rocked Bicol region in the wake of communist guerrilla attacks on railways and bridges.

He also told provincial and military officials in the Bicol region southeast of Manila to strengthen coordination and called for the revival of peace and order councils to monitor movements of communist rebels in rural areas.

Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have blown up three bridges and a railway track in this agricultural region whose nearest province is some 150 kilometers (90 miles) southeast of Manila.

Gen Ramos visited Del Gallego town in Camarines Sur province where a railway bridge was blown up and a constabulary outpost raided over the weekend. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo told reporters in Manila.

Gen Ramos said he would field an additional battalion of scout rangers to augment government troops in the rebel hotbed.

In this city, the armed forces chief called on civilians to create "early warning systems" and intelligence networks to prevent further attacks on police and military detachments by NPA rebels.

"The NPA's are the enemies of the people as they have tried to isolate the Bicol region from the rest of Luzon island," Gen Ramos said.

In a statement, local Roman Catholic bishop Leonardo Legaspi condemned the attacks and called on the people to "speak out and say 'enough,'" adding that one of his lay workers was tortured and killed by the NPA.

Gen Ramos also awarded medals of valor to troops who had fought insurgents and told them: "I want 100 percent of your commitment and support to the Aquino government."

A large number of soldiers from the Bicol region joined mutinous troops led by renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan who mounted a coup attempt last month that left 53 dead and nearly 300 wounded in the capital.

Gen Ramos urged soldiers to close ranks and follow the chain of command, and assured them that he was working for wage hikes for servicemen.

**Aquino Admits Coup Caused Economic Setbacks**  
*HK211311 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
21 Sep 87 p 25

[Text] President Aquino has admitted that the Aug 28 aborted coup d'etat set back to some extent the economic recovery program of government.

"A number of investors who were all ready to bring their money here and set up new factories which would bring more employment to our people have had second thoughts," the President said at a meeting with 180 provincial governors, city mayors and other local officials at Malacanang heroes hall last Saturday.

She had talked on many occasions to these investors, she said, and they had told her that they were looking for a region where they could be assured of peace and order.

She added that Trade and Industry Secretary Jose C. Concepcion Jr. was "trying his best to encourage these investors to come back."

"Perhaps if we could work together," the President told the provincial governors and city mayors, "we would attract not only foreign investors but local investors as well who desire to set up new business enterprises in other regions."

The President reiterated that she was more than ever pledged to commit her all for the betterment of the Filipino people.

She said she looked upon the Aug. 28 military mutiny as just another crisis in her life.

"I am not going to let anything prevent me from pursuing what I pledged our people I would do—to work not only for peace but also for the prosperity of our people," she emphasized.

She added that there was a commitment on her part to serve out her full term.

**President Urges New Cabinet To Fight Graft**  
*HK230941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Wednesday ordered her new cabinet to rid departments of corruption and show the people it is united and committed to enforcing the law, her chief spokesman said.

Mrs Aquino, holding her first cabinet meeting since a revamp sparked by an aborted coup attempt last month, formally announced the end of the reshuffle, which led to the removal of four senior members, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said.

Mr Benigno told reporters the new cabinet had pledged to support law enforcement efforts and erase public perception that the government was unable to stem a recent rise in violent crime.

Mrs Aquino also ordered department heads to go after graft, assigning each secretary "a quota of one big fish" to expose and prosecute, he said.

She instructed cabinet members to disclose all financial interests held by them and their families since "those interests . . . might possibly conflict with their public duty," the spokesman said.

"The cabinet has to be able to prove it can work as a team and be seen by the public as united under the effective leadership of President Aquino," the spokesman said.

The Aquino government has been slammed by critics for its failure to assert control over the divided armed forces, and for the ineptness of law enforcement agencies in stemming the crime wave.

In the latest major incident, unknown gunmen Saturday killed popular left-wing leader Leandro Alejandro, three weeks after the August 28 takeover bid by renegade junior military officers.

Mrs Aquino also asked cabinet members to follow her lead and live "austere and simple" lifestyles, Mr Benigno said.

She asked them to lessen travels abroad so that they can be more visible to the people, while giving their under-secretaries a chance to attend foreign meetings abroad and keeping travel delegations to a minimum.

Mr Benigno said Mrs Aquino's announcement that the post-coup revamp was over did not mean she would not act on the cabinet's resignation at some time in the future.

The entire cabinet tendered their resignations on September 9 in the wake of the coup attempt to give Mrs Aquino a free hand in reorganizing her government. [passage on background material omitted]

Mr Benigno described the meeting of the new cabinet as "very peaceful."

**Arroyo To Prove Economic Sabotage Charges**  
*HK230517 Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT*  
23 Sep 87

[Text] At the Lower House, former executive secretary Arroyo is expected to reveal explosive documents today on the alleged economic sabotage being carried out by three leading businessmen in the country. Representative Hermogenes Concepcion, who heads the Committee on Crime, Fraud, and Corruption, said Arroyo has

assured his appearance before the committee today to substantiate his charges that the three businessmen are involved in destabilizing moves against the government. The three businessmen are Raul Concepcion, of the Concepcion Industries, Roy Navarro, of the Sycip, Gorres, and Velayo, and Pilipinas Shell President Cesar Buenaventura. Representative Concepcion said the three businessmen will also be asked to answer Arroyo's charges.

#### **Militant Union May Force Nestle Shutdown**

*HK221437 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
22 Sep 87 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Nestle Philippines, a major manufacturer of milk and other food products, is considering a complete shutdown of its operations in the Philippines if the labor troubles that have stymied its growth are not resolved.

An official told *Malaya* that the Swiss-controlled company, now on its 76th year in the country, has not been able to implement a P1-billion expansion plan, drawn up as early as 1985, because of persistent labor troubles it gets from the union. The union is affiliated with the left-leaning and militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU 1 May movement].

Nestle has allocated about P1-billion for a five-year expansion program that would establish a separate plant for the processing of soya as a food drink and increase the capacity for powdered milk.

Since last year, the company's operations has periodically suffered from illegal walkouts and work stoppages. Two weeks ago, the union called a strike charging management with unfair labor practice.

Records of the company show that its lowest factory worker gets more than P6,000 a month, excluding overtime pay.

Management and the union have initiated a new collective bargaining agreement [CBA]. One of the main areas of disagreement is the demand of the union for more than P500 million in additional salaries and benefits. Management countered with P161 million and told the union that its offer is final.

If the union had accepted the offer, the average monthly salary, excluding overtime, of an average factory worker would have gone up to more than P9,000 on the third year of the CBA.

Nestle supplies about 50 percent of total milk demand in the Philippines. Last year, it reported total sales of about P4 billion. Worldwide sales of Nestle amounted to \$35 billion or P717.5 billion. Sales in the Philippines is only one-half per cent of world total.

If Nestle closes its manufacturing operation in the Philippines, it will be forced to import the products it is now supplying the market with.

The first result of that possibility is the loss of jobs of the 1,700 striking employees. In addition, the country will have to spend more for the importations because the local value added to the products produced in the country will completely disappear.

That means reduction in demand for coconut oil, sugar, and corn oil. The printing and packaging industries will also suffer because Nestle spends millions of pesos on labels and packaging materials.

The communist-leaning KMU appears to be particularly interested in vital industries. It has paralyzed companies engaged in the food, drugs and pharmaceuticals and export industries.

Late last year, the KMU staged a prolonged strike at Holland Milk in Laguna. The Uytengsu family which owns the firm finally decided to close Holland Milk but the union appealed for its reopening.

The other "victims" of the KMU's militancy are the Universal Robina farm complex, General Miling Corp. (also owned by the Uytengsus), the largest producer of chickens, the piggery farm of Foremost Farm of Lucio Tan, and the chicken dressing plant of San Miguel Corp. Late last month, the KMU also called a strike on Interland Chemicals in Atimonan, Quezon. Interland produces activated carbon from coconut shell exclusively for the Japanese market.

When the strike was called, Interland was exporting an average of \$500,000 worth of activated carbon to Japan.

#### **House Asks for Mindanao Autonomy Commission**

*HK221105 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] The Senate Committee on the Mindanao problem today issued a resolution asking President Aquino to immediately form the Regional Consultative Commission. This group will help the Senate to outline laws for the granting of Mindanao autonomy.

#### **Former Labor Minister To Head Rights Body**

*HK210133 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English  
0600 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Text] Former labor minister August Sanchez was chosen yesterday as chairman of the National Coalition for the Protection of Workers' Rights. Sanchez succeeds former senator Lorenzo Tanada as head of the coalition. In a prelaunching meeting at the [word indistinct] Center of the Philippines, coalition secretary general Father Jose Dizon said the multisectoral organization was being reconvened in view of the intensifying repression of trade unionism under the Aquino administration. Citing the rising tide of picket line assaults this year, Dizon said that violations of trade union rights by the Aquino leadership may surpass the level during the Marcos regime.



### **Task Forces To Expedite Agrarian Reform**

HK230350 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English  
0300 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] The Department of Agrarian Reform has strengthened its organizational structure with the creation of 18 task forces to hasten the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]. Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico said the task forces are to prioritize the various activities created for the fulfillment of CARP. Juico said that the systematic implementation of the program and the beefing up of the manpower complement are necessary since the Department is the lead agency in the accomplishment of the program.

### **Thailand**

#### **ASEAN Foreign Ministers To Meet in New York**

BK180206 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
18 Sep 87 p 6

[Excerpt] ASEAN foreign ministers will discuss new efforts to end the nine-year-old Kampuchean problem with Leopold Gratz, chairman of International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) in New York later this month, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

[Foreign Minister] Sitthi, chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee, will lead the foreign ministers in the meeting with Gratz on Sept 25 during a working lunch to discuss various peace proposals to resolve the Kampuchean conflict. Among the proposals will be the modified version of cocktail party initiative agreed last month in Bangkok by ASEAN foreign ministers.

At the Bangkok meeting Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja called for Gratz's participation in the first session of the proposed cocktail party, which would be attended by representatives from the four warring Khmer groups and a Vietnamese representative as part of the Heng Samrin delegation.

Sources said that the planned meeting with Gratz, who is Austrian foreign minister, is designed to remind the international community that ICK is continuing its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. ICK was formed in 1981 to seek ways to resolve the conflict.

ASEAN foreign ministers will also hold discussions on Sept 29 with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer resistance leader, on the campaign to seek support for the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Kampuchea to be put before the UN General Assembly this year. [passage omitted]

#### **New Electricity Contract Signed With Laos**

BK220051 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Sep 87 p 2

[Excerpt] The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) yesterday signed two contracts with the Laotian Government to buy electricity from two

hydroelectric dams in Laos after more than one year of dispute over the price of electricity from one of the dams.

The signing was undertaken by EGAT's General Manager Kamthon Sintuwanon and Thao Khammon Phonkeo, representative of the Laotian authority, at the EGAT headquarters.

Kamthon told reporters that the first contract is an agreement to buy electricity from the Xeset Dam for a period of 10 years with the pricing to be re-negotiated every three years. The price will begin at 2.0 US cents (or about 75 stang) a unit (kWh).

The construction of Xeset Dam is scheduled to start next year with fundings from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the Swedish Government. It is expected to start producing electricity in the middle of 1991.

The second contract deals with the selling price of electricity from Nam Ngum Dam, which has been agreed at 3.05 cents a unit. This price will be valid for four years from October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1991.

The last five-year pricing agreement on Nam Ngum Dam's electricity ended on September 30, 1986. EGAT has negotiated with the Laotians over a new price before then but until late last month an agreement could not be reached. This prompted EGAT to stop importing Laos' electricity since the beginning of this month.

Thailand earlier insisted on paying only three cents a unit while the Laotians demanded four cents.

Kamthon said EGAT will pay for the electricity it imported from Nam Ngum Dam from October 1, 1986 to the end of this month at the price of three cents a unit.

Thao Khammon said the Xeset Dam which will have a capacity of 40 MW will be built by foreign loans of \$50 million and only 20 percent of its output will be consumed by the Laotians.

Kamthon earlier told *The Nation* that the supply from Xeset Dam will benefit Thai people in Ubon Ratchathani Province. [passage omitted].

### **Vietnam**

#### **NHAN DAN Hails USSR World Security Proposal**

OW230841 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT  
23 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23—The Soviet Union's proposal on the establishment of an over-all international security system is a great contribution to the world people's struggle for peace and international security, says *Nhan Dan* in a commentary today. The paper remarks that this guideline of historic significance stems from the urgent demand of the international situation which is unfolding to an extremely serious point. It goes on:

"The Soviet Union's proposal for the establishment of an overall international security system conforms to the well-known statement made by the Soviet Union on Jan. 15 on the elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons before the year 2000, to the present institutions on the maintenance of peace, to the U.N. Charter as well as the fundamental objectives of the non-aligned movement. The Soviet Union's proposal bears the realistic and epochal characters. The important agreement reached in principle by the Soviet Union and the United States for the signing of a treaty on the elimination of medium and shorter range nuclear missiles has testified to the fact that, through persistent and frank negotiations, that great program can be carried out step by step as it fully conforms to mankind's conscience and the course of history."

"Mikhail Gorbachev's important views elaborated in his article published in the Soviet papers *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* on Sept. 19 have concretized the draft program for the establishment of an overall international security system, accelerating the process of negotiations aimed at forging a new structure of international activities to create a 'passport' for mankind to embark on a future in which the security of humanity is the premise for the security of every one."

**Army Paper Welcomes Gorbachev Article**  
*OW221548 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 22—The Army paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* today notes that the important article "Reality and Guarantees for a Safe World" by Soviet Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev carried in the Soviet papers *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* on September 19 has aroused keen interest among world public opinion.

The paper says: "In the past one and a half year, in the light of the resolution of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet party and state have deployed a broad peace strategy. The famous statements of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on January 15, 1986, in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986 and other important declarations are so many exemplifications of the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet party and state.

"The draft program for complete security put forward by Comrade M. Gorbachev on September 27 was another manifestation of the new outlook on international issues stemming from the security interest not of the Soviet Union alone but also of the whole socialist community and all nations.

"This draft program has new contents of a realistic character. It stems from the viewpoint that nuclear weapons pose an extremely serious threat, and their abolition is an urgent demand of our time.

"What is specially important in this proposal is the proposal for the establishment of a mechanism aimed at preventing nuclear explosion, effective guarantees to

prevent and stop all non-nuclear aggressions, and the settlement of all regional conflicts by peaceful negotiations.

"This security draft represents a continuation of previous proposals and conforms to the present institutions for the safeguard of peace operating on the basis of the U.N. Charter and in the framework of the United Nations."

The paper welcomes the recent meeting in Washington between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during which the two sides reached agreement in principle to conclude a treaty on intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles installed on the territories of the two countries, and a number of other important agreements."

*Quan Doi Nhan Dan* continues:

"The Vietnamese people who are following with keen interest the new developments in the struggle for peace and life, warmly welcome the very important article of Comrade M. Gorbachev for a safe world. This article once again demonstrates the just cause and the noble responsibility of the Soviet Union toward peace and international security.

"This new security draft is a precious contribution to the struggle for peace and international security. It will certainly enjoy sympathy and support from broad segments of world public opinion."

**Soviet Tourism Delegation Arrives in Hanoi**  
*OW191819 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT*  
19 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19—A delegation of the Soviet state committee for foreign tourism led by its chairman Vladivir Pavlov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, arrived here today for an official visit. It was not at the airport by Nguyen Quyen Sinh, head of the Vietnam General Department for Tourism, and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Dimitriy Kachin.

The same day, talks were held between a Vietnam tourism delegation and the Soviet guests on further development of the bilateral tourist relations.

**Cuban Group Meets Pham Hung, Signs Memo**  
*OW221809 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT*  
22 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—Pham Hung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace here today the visiting Cuban delegation led by Antonio Rodriguez Maurel, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers.

The delegation has been here for the 10th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Present at the reception was Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnamese section in the said commission. Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Armando Saucedo Yero attended.

The Cuban vice chairman informed Chairman Pham Hung of the result of the 10th session of the commission and expressed his wish for further promotion of the economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Pham Hung thanked the Cuban party, government, and people for their generous, selfless and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation in the past as well as their socialist construction at present.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity.

The 10th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was crowned with fine success. The two sides reviewed their work in the past and drew up a cooperation programme in agriculture, sugarcane industry and post for 1988.

This afternoon, Nguyen Ngoc Triu and A.R. Maurel signed the memo of the 10th session.

While in Vietnam, the Cuban guests called at a number of economic, scientific and technical establishments in several localities.

#### **Afghan Front Delegation Visits, Holds Talks**

*OW171353 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT  
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17—A delegation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan led by its first Vice-President and Secretary General (Moor Akbar Paiesh) has been here on an official friendship visit as guest of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

While here, it had working sessions with the secretariat of the V.F.F. Central Committee. The two sides discussed issues on further promotion of their friendship and cooperation.

On Sept. 16 the Afghan delegation called a news conference. (Moor Akbar Paiesh), who is also member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, said that, despite the enemy's frenzied sabotage, the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the Afghan Government has obtained considerable achievements. Since early this year, he said, more than 83,000 people have so far returned home from abroad, trebling

the figure of the past seven years. Over 3,000 national reconciliation sub-committees have been set up at different levels with the participation of more than 100,000 patriots. Over the past three years, over 5,000 young people in many parts of the country have voluntarily joined the army and thousands of members of different opposition groups have sat for negotiation with the revolutionary authorities. In the meantime, 25,000 Afghans, misled by the enemy's propaganda, have reported themselves to the revolutionary administration and 6,000 prisoners have been set free by the state.

After laying bare the wicked schemes and manoeuvres by U.S. imperialism, the reactionary circles in Pakistan and the Afghan counter-revolutionary forces against the policy of national reconciliation aimed at destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan and the region as a whole, (M.A. Paiesh) reiterated the firm resolve of the Afghan revolutionary government and people to successfully carry out national reconciliation in the interests of peace and stability in the country and in the world as a whole.

#### **Text of Ministers Decision on Thrift**

*BK171103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] This is the Council of Ministers' decision on practicing thrift strictly:

I

1. Respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh said: We can build socialism only by increasing production and practicing thrift. Production without thrift is just like wind blowing through an empty house. Accelerating production and practicing thrift constitute the most practical and positive measures to increase funds for building socialism, defending the country, and building a happy and plentiful life for all people.

2. Thrift is an essential, objective requirement under all circumstances. During the years of dangerous and hard resistance struggles against France and the United States for national salvation, President Ho Chi Minh regularly encouraged all people, cadres, party members, and troops to combine the emulation movement to kill the enemies with the movement for increasing production and practicing thrift. Our country is now unified, free, and independent. The people countrywide are building socialism and defending the country.

Although our country is in very fundamentally favorable conditions, it is simultaneously facing many great difficulties. Our country is coming out of a society with an economy comprised largely of small-scale production efforts and affected by the consequences of long wars. At a time when the war wounds have not completely healed, new destruction has again been caused by the enemies and successive natural disasters. At the same time, we have to fulfill very basic and pressing demands in order to stabilize the socio-economic situation and the people's livelihood, consolidate national defense and security,



fulfill our international obligation, and accumulate our assets to build socialism. Our management machinery is cumbersome because of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, and has not been shifted to socialist accounting and business. The evils of corruption and waste, bureaucratism in state agencies, and negativism in society are developing; law and discipline are not severely enforced.

In order to deal with the aforesaid situation, the most basic way is to grasp firmly the sixth party congress resolution, and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's second and third plenums. We must liberate production forces, constantly increase labor productivity in close connection with practicing strict thrift. If we want to succeed in increasing production and practicing thrift, we must wipe out corruption, waste, and bureaucratism. Bureaucratism generates corruption and waste. Bureaucratism itself protects and condones corruption and waste.

We should clearly see the great harms caused by the evils of corruption, waste, and bureaucratism, and their metamorphoses such as trickery, favor-seeking, fault-finding for self-promotion, under-the-counter dealing with dishonest traders to steal socialist assets, making arrangements for personal interests, selfishness, oppression, enrichment on the people's blood and bone, and so forth. These evils not only waste the manpower and wealth of the state and people, but they also drive people onto the path of depravity and undermine the ethical sense of society. We must say they are enemies of the revolution and the people.

They are very dangerous enemies because they do not carry swords or guns, but lie within our organizations to undermine our work. It is time for us to unite our minds and hearts and declare war against these evils both from the political and ideological standpoints and in the practical domain of our everyday life. Any manifestation of weakness, hesitation, or misplaced compassion is tantamount to a crime against the people, the fatherland, and socialism.

3. Thrift is a great national policy of the party and the state, and must become a revolutionary act of all our people. On the one hand, the state must turn its regulations into specific policies, systems, measures, and targets for thrift in all domains of planning, capital construction, production, life, national defense and security spending, and administrative expenses. We must save in all aspects of capital, materials, energy, supplies, equipment, machinery, consumer goods, labor, and time. We must economize both social and personal spending and the expenditures of the state, collectives, and people. Of a more important and decisive nature is the fact that we must rely on the strength of the laboring people's mastery to mobilize the people to exercise their rights, and make everyone fully understand and implement the policy.

The policy of thrift must become revolutionary acts of cadres, party members, and all the people. Millions of

workers, peasants, and other laboring people must be motivated to voluntarily and positively support and actively join the movement of thrift. At the same time, we must resolutely, unhesitatingly, perseveringly, and fiercely struggle against the evils of corruption, waste, and bureaucratism, and against all types of social hangers-on, hoodlums, and saboteurs. Our state has issued several documents outlining the system for saving public assets, sternly forbidding illegal work, and opposing corruption, waste, and bureaucratism. However, due to laxity in leadership and guidance, the situation has become serious. This situation should promptly cease.

## II

Along with implementing the various urgent policies and measures designed to resolve the problems of production and distribution and circulation according to the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution, the Council of Ministers has decided to implement the following measures to practice strict thrift:

### 1. Thrift in Production and Business [subhead]

We must save from 5 to 10 percent of the technical materials in the fourth quarter of 1987 in order to reduce the rate of supply, increase the volume of goods production, or compensate for shortages in supply. Those units that save materials will be rewarded according to current policies. Private production installations are sternly forbidden from turning main materials and supplies into secondary and discarded materials and supplies in order to profit from differences in prices and illegally increase the income of their enterprises.

All ministries, state commissions, general departments, provinces, cities, special zones, and primary production and business installations must organize and rearrange production and business, revamp all aspects of management, apply technical innovations, and restore the various advanced economic and technical norms that were previously achieved in order to reduce material losses.

### 2. Thrift in Capital Construction [subhead]

All sectors and echelons are sternly forbidden from turning profits from differences in prices, budgetary contributions, and short-term credits into self-procured funds for investment in capital construction. Unscheduled capital construction projects must be stopped at once, and construction of planned projects that are deemed ineffective must halt. The general 1987 norms for investment in construction, which have been revised by the Council of Ministers, must be correctly implemented so that debts will not be carried over to next year. All provinces, cities, and sectors must rearrange their project lists and select those projects that can be carried on within the allocated funds. Construction must be resolutely discontinued on planned projects now deemed to be no longer urgent.

Those sectors and localities that use more funds than those allocated by the central government for 1987 will not be reimbursed for the overspending. Sectors and

localities are not authorized to make unplanned investments and exceed the state prescribed norms by using other funds—no matter from what sources, including balances from local budgets.

We must resolutely and correctly implement the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution to positively oppose budgetary overdrafts and inflation. Financial agencies and banks at all levels, and all the agencies of construction and assembling, material supply, and transportation are not authorized to issue investments to or sign contracts for construction and assembling or material supply for projects not shown on the state plan.

As for canceled or reduced projects, the financial agencies will recover the allocated funds for the budget, and the agencies that have allocated the material norms for the projects will immediately transfer the issued materials and supplies to production areas or include them in commercial contracts with peasants.

### 3. Rationalizing Organization, Streamlining Working Staff, and Economizing on Hired Labor [subhead]

A. We must decrease the size of administrative staffs, including enterprise management machinery staffs, by 20-30% and transfer them to appropriate production or service activities in various economic sectors. For people of retirement age, we should apply the retirement system. For those people that this solution is not possible, we should apply the unemployment pay system during the waiting period. We must seek every way to find employment for the redundant personnel.

On the basis of the Secretariat's Circular No 11-TCTU dated 19 August 1987, all sectors and localities should intensively guide their subordinate units in reorganizing the managerial apparatuses of their departments, offices, bureaus, and sections to make them more rational; clearly differentiate between the administrative management function and the production and business management function; resolutely abolish all unnecessary intermediary components; and resolutely reduce administrative staffs.

B. We must suspend hiring of social labor for state personnel, including in newly formed units or units recently split from another establishment.

C. We must substantially reduce the hiring of nonstaff laborers, especially in capital construction and cargo loading, unloading, and shipment. All ministries, state commissions, general departments, and people's committees in various localities must regulate the state-hired work force, including that of the central establishments stationed in the localities, to ensure its rational use.

### 4. Economizing on the Use of Cars [subhead]

A. We must reduce the use of cars for daily transportation of individuals from home to office. The means of mass transportation in each organ or the transportation

service of passenger vehicle corporations must be used to the fullest for this purpose, except in the case of comrade ministers or officials of equivalent positions and secretaries and chairmen of party committees and people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government.

B. Department-level cadres; enterprise union, general corporation, and service directors; district party secretaries and people's committee chairmen; and cadres of equivalent positions are allowed to use cars for transportation when official duties require travel to distant areas. However, use of cars for official duties within the limits of a city or town is prohibited.

C. The amount of gas already approved for all administrative organs and units for the fourth quarter of 1987 must be cut at once by 20-30%.

D. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications should hold discussions with the people's committees of all localities, especially those of cities and industrial centers, on organizing public transportation networks. The Ministry of Supply and the provincial and municipal people's committees must recalculate the demand for official cars for each central and local organ and must organize the recovery and rational use of any unneeded cars.

E. From now on all sectors and localities must not use dollars for the import of additional cars.

### 5. Saving electricity [subhead]

A. In the electricity sector and primary production installations: The electricity sector must strive to reduce the irrational loss of electricity, primarily from the managerial standpoint. At the same time, it must positively overcome technical difficulties—especially, periodic maintenance of transformer stations and distribution lines—and reduce the daily use of electricity within the sector by 3-5% of the current level. It must reserve electricity for production on a priority basis, re-evaluate the primary production installations to determine which units actually merit priority allocations, and reduce the extension of priority status for electricity in everyday life and even in production.

There must be an incentive policy of cheap rates for those primary production installations using electricity during low-consumption periods. Efforts must be made to correctly implement contracts for power supplies to primary production installations. Otherwise, compensation must be made. Positive action must be initiated to procure more electric power meters for sales to households, especially collectivized ones.

In production installations, vigorous action must be taken to reduce wastage of power and idle output. Those installations equipped with many electric motors, in particular, must have self-closing circuit breakers, improve their industrial regulations, and reorganize production to reduce losses of electric energy and other technical materials.

The electricity sector and electricity distribution agency must intensively educate cadres and workers on the sense of serving production and the people. Negativism in the distribution of electricity must be resolutely eradicated by severely punishing those grafters who connive with households using more electricity than necessary, and by opposing authoritarianism that causes troubles for production households and opposing the people who exact bribes.

The local administration agencies together with the electricity management agencies must organize regular inspections to detect electricity theft and severely deal with such cases by discontinuing the power supply or by prosecuting, and must mobilize the people to join the inspections.

B. In daily activities and other needs: All agencies and families must save electricity and oppose the waste of electricity. When not in use, fans and lights must be turned off. The use of appliances consuming a great deal of electricity, such as air conditioners, in various agencies and families must be limited, and must be discontinued in those places not definitely needing such appliances. We must be extremely economical in using electricity to decorate offices and enterprises on festive and ceremonial days. Leaders of agencies and enterprises are responsible for strictly controlling the use of electricity in their agencies and units. The consumption of electricity in those residential quarters where power meters are not available must be controlled by the agencies or enterprises; any cases of unauthorized use must be properly dealt with.

Agencies and enterprises are forbidden to use state or enterprise funds to pay the electricity bills of cadres, workers, and civil servants. Those agencies using more electricity than they are authorized will not be allocated more funds to cover the expenses or will be dealt with administratively. Households using more electricity than the prescribed norms must pay their power bills at higher rates or be punished.

#### 6. Economical Use of Housing Space [subhead]

As an immediate step, the criteria for using housing space must be in accordance with the Council of Minister's Decision No 150-CP dated 10 June 1977. The housing spaces of cadres, workers, and civil servants that exceed the state-prescribed criteria must be rationally rearranged or be rented at higher costs. Illegal occupation of houses is forbidden. Those individuals or agencies that occupy houses illegally and intentionally refuse to return at the request of the administration agency will be dealt with according to law.

Houses placed under the state management control should be inventoried. In particular, the guest houses of various agencies, palaces, rest and recreational installations, and so forth must be rearranged for more effective use. Some of them must be transferred to the tourism sector or be used as public welfare installations.

#### 7. Saving Conference Expenses [subhead]

A. The central sectors will hold all-sector conferences once a year to review their performance and disseminate their plans. Attendance at such conferences must be practical, with a limited number of guests, and the contents of the conferences must be well prepared so the conferences will not exceed more than 3 days. The practice of presenting a bouquet of flowers to the conference presidium will be abolished.

All expenses for organizing training conferences, festivals, and receptions, and for paying per diem must follow state regulations. Public funds will not be used to celebrate the anniversaries of various sectors, institutes, schools, business and production units, and armed forces units. Expenses for inviting guests of a political nature—such as ethnic minorities, revolutionary sympathizers, and overseas Vietnamese returning for a visit—must also be extremely economical.

Leaders of sectors must stipulate specifically and closely control the organization of conferences in enterprises, unions of enterprises, corporations, general corporations, and professional agencies of their sectors. The people's committees of provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government must stipulate specifically and closely control the organization of and spending for conferences in their localities.

B. In 1987 and the next few years, it will be necessary for various organs of the party, state, mass organizations, armed forces, and enterprise management elements to drastically cut down on the purchase of tools and means. It will be necessary to make full use of existing means, minimize the purchase of additional means, and cease expenditures for merely showy decoration purposes. Public organs and enterprises are prohibited from using public funds to buy calendars or from giving out as presents those calendars they are authorized to print. Whoever needs a calendar should pay for one. The Information Ministry and other relevant sectors must exercise close control over permits issued to public organs and units for printing various calendars, especially those using imported papers. The use of public funds or marketable products of production and trading business establishments for gala parties and gifts of all forms, or for other wasteful use is strictly prohibited.

C. In the fourth quarter of 1987, there will be a 50-percent reduction in the total number of groups and persons already approved for travel abroad on observation and research trips—not including those groups going to sign economic trade and cultural contracts—and a 30-percent reduction in the total number of groups and persons arriving from abroad on whom we are supposed to spend our money in welcoming.

8. Discard illegal funds: The Finance Ministry will urgently revise or suggest that the Council of Ministers revise regulations on making withdrawals from various



enterprise funds and welfare funds as well as regulations on retroactive awards for fulfillment of plans and so forth. These revisions are to be made in a rational, satisfactory, and fair manner between various sectors, echelons, and grass-roots units.

It is necessary to reevaluate the allocation of liquid assets to each kind of production and trading business establishment, uphold financial discipline, and prohibit free-spending. Sectors, echelons, and grass-roots units must re-examine all funds in order to discard those that are illegal. The Finance Ministry and the State Bank will investigate and recover for the state budget all funds kept by various sectors and units that are at variance with state systems and policies. It is necessary to strictly ban and recover those amounts of money in welfare or reward funds that are extracted from sources that are at variance with the system prescribed by the state. Whoever gives an order for spending against the state's stipulations and systems will be held liable for compensation.

### III

To ensure the effective implementation of this decision, the Council of Ministers delineate responsibilities as follows:

—The heads of units and establishments are responsible for fully implementing all thrifty policies and measures as provided for in this decision.

—Led by grass-roots party organizations, all trade union organizations, collectivized peasants associations, the youth union, and the women's association must carry out propaganda and launch an emulation movement to practice thrift and fight corruption, wasteful spending, and bureaucratism. They must join with workers- or people-run inspection sections at the grass-roots level in supervising work implementation.

—The State Inspection Commission must join with the inspection sections of various sectors and localities in organizing teams to inspect the implementation of this decision at various echelons.

—Various ministries, state committees, subordinate organs of the Council of Ministers, and the people's committees of those provinces, cities, and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government are responsible for directing urgent and scrupulous implementation of this decision within their respective sectors and localities.

—The Ministries of National Defense and Interior must map out specific plans for implementing this decision in the armed forces and must report the results to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

—While making studies about the renovation of the management mechanism and the revision of policies, it is necessary to keep in mind the goal of promoting

thriftiness—encouraging the practice of thrift. This is to help make the practice of thrift a common thought and action in socio-economic life.

—Radio and television stations and newspapers must promptly commend those who are good examples in work implementation and must uncover and criticize those individuals, units, and public organs failing to scrupulously comply with this decision. Though the above-cited stringent measures on absolute thrift are still inadequate, all party organs, administrative organizations, mass organizations, military units, party cadres and members, soldiers, and compatriots are required to strictly comply with them. They will clash with many organs, units, and individuals which still follow the old work behavior and lifestyle.

We must adopt the new lifestyle and work behavior and the new management mode to overcome the current great difficulties. We must resolutely comply with the CPV Central Committee's Second Plenum resolution. Fully conscious of the motto—One for all and all for one—and with the spirit of renovation for dynamism and creativity in real life, the state warmly welcomes and accepts all effective suggestions for the practice of thrift. Whoever—no matter in what position—acts against this decision and is detected by the people will be dealt with severely.

[Signed] Chairman Pham Hung, for the Council of Ministers

### Editorial Urges Army To Practice Thrift

BK221701 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2330 GMT 20 Sep 87

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial; title and date not given]

[Text] Practicing thrift in production and consumption is a major economic policy aimed at effectively utilizing production capacity and reserves to develop the economy and gradually stabilize and improve the laboring people's livelihood. Considering the difficulties now facing the national economy, thrift is a very urgent issue. On 15 September 1987, the Council of Ministers adopted Decision No 140-HDBT defining measures for strictly practicing thrift in all areas of production, consumption, construction, and labor utilization with the aim of realizing the four-reduction objective and the contents of the sixth party Central Committee's second and third plenum resolutions.

In past years, a number of localities and units have achieved certain results in some areas of the practice of thrift. However, waste in production and consumption, corruption, and theft of socialist property in many forms and on different scales still remain very serious and widespread; this has not only wasted labor and property of the state and the people, but it has also led many persons to decadence and eroded social morale and ethics. This situation has stemmed from the mechanism

of management based on administrative orders, bureaucratic centralism, and state subsidies; from the old habit and workstyle; and from the lack of effort in educating cadres and party members to enhance their knowledge, capability, and revolutionary quality.

To satisfactorily carry out the Council of Ministers' decision on strictly practicing thrift, we must observe thrift in all fields: capital construction, production, consumption, spending for national defense and security, and administrative expenditures; as well as in all aspects: capital, supply, energy, raw material, equipment, machinery, consumer goods, labor, and time. Thrift must be applied to expenditures by the state and the collectives as well as to those by each individual. The Council of Ministers has promulgated regulations and specific norms for thrift in production, construction, organization, the use of official cars, electricity consumption, housing, and expenditures for holding meetings; and resolutely abolished all secret funds. Scrupulously observing these regulations, all localities, sectors, echelons, and units of the Armed Forces should look into wasteful and corrupt practices and adopt specific spending methods aimed at quickly and effectively overcoming such practices and accelerating the movement for thrift.

Experience shows that the process of implementing the party and state's policy of thrift is a fierce struggle between the new mechanism of management and the old one, between the effort to realize the nation's common interests and social equity and the pursuit of prerogatives, privileges, and personal gains, and between the new work style and the old habits. This struggle is taking place in every sector, locality, and unit, as well as within every individual. Therefore, it is necessary and most important to make the entire party, people, and Army—above all, the contingent of cadres and party members from the central to grass roots level—fully realize the need to strictly practice thrift and strive to carry out the Council of Ministers' decision, and at the same time to resolutely struggle against all wasteful and corrupt practices. Exemplary practice of thrift by cadres and party members, especially high-ranking ones, and the prompt enforcement of strict and just disciplinary measures against corrupt and wasteful individuals are of great significance in rapidly turning the practice of thrift into revolutionary action by the entire people.

At the various production establishments, to strictly practice thrift it is necessary to resolutely renovate the mechanism of management, carry out socialist business accounting, reorganize production and business activities, and apply technological innovations to reduce material cost per product unit. In compliance with the Council of Ministers' directive, it is strictly forbidden for all production and business establishments to reclassify main supplies and raw material as secondary supplies and discarded material so as to profit from price differentials and to sell products slated for delivery to the state on the market to earn illegitimate income.

At present, our country's national income still remains very low, and the life of the laboring people and members of the Armed Forces is fraught with difficulties. On the other hand, however, it must be noted that we are being hindered seriously by waste and corruption. To practice thrift now means nothing other than to resolutely cut irrational spending and oppose all habits of showiness for form's sake, luxurious lifestyles, and corruption. These are tasks that cannot be taken lightly as they are meant to develop production and stabilize the people's life.

Our Army, with its main function of standing combat ready and defending the fatherland, is entrusted by the party and state to manage and use a sizeable amount of society's technical materials which is major part of the property of our country and people. Therefore, thrift must also be strictly practiced within our Armed Forces. While engaging in training activities or productive labor and while performing combat duty and other tasks, leading cadres at all levels should make calculations and formulate specific plans for close management so as to use forces, weapons, and technical equipment in a rational manner and, at the same time, ensure satisfactory fulfillment of tasks. Resolute efforts must be made to eliminate all manifestations of corruption and waste which result in the diversion of supplies, equipment, and fuel provided by the state to the Armed Forces to the open market.

The practice of thrift will only bring about marked results when it becomes a mass movement. Therefore, all localities, public organs, and units should initiate a movement for thrift; strive to carry out the motto of letting the people know, discuss, work, and inspect in the practice of thrift; and motivate everyone to enthusiastically contribute ideas in support of the strict practice of thrift and to resolutely struggle against all acts of corruption and waste.

**September Agricultural Production Reviewed**  
*BK220915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Summary] The following is an overview of developments in the agricultural production front since mid-September:

"The southern localities have intensively reaped the summer-fall rice. By 15 September, peasants had completed rice harvesting on 510,000 hectares, or 66.1 percent of the total acreage. The harvest progressed at a slow pace, 86 percent of the same period last year."

Thanks to good weather conditions, "the provinces in the Mekong Delta have completed the rice harvest on nearly 390,000 hectares, or 91% of the same period last year."

Along with reaping the summer-fall rice, the southern provinces have also started transplanting the 10th-month rice, which has progressed slowly due to a water

shortage. "So far, the southern provinces have completed rice transplanting only on 1,156,800 hectares, or 68% of the plan norms; the pace of transplanting is 17% slower than that of the same period last year."

"In the northern provinces, the early 10th-month rice has fully ripened under favorable weather conditions. The rice harvest has been completed on more than 12,000 hectares."

The situation concerning harmful insects and diseases is relatively serious. "So far, some 270,000 hectares, or 21.6% of the total transplanted acreage, have been affected by harmful insects and diseases." Ground beetles, small leaf rollers, and other harmful insects are destroying rice plants, and "many localities are finding it difficult to get enough insecticide to cope with them."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry wants to call the attention of the localities to the following immediate tasks:

As far as the northern provinces are concerned, it is necessary for them make full use of all water sources, electric water pumps, and tools to protect the 10th-month rice plants from drought or from waterlogging in case of heavy rain and to take timely measures to cope with harmful insects and diseases.

For the southern provinces, it is important for them to intensively reap the summer-fall rice and accelerate the 10th-month rice transplanting.



## Australia

### Government Welcomes U.S.-USSR Agreement

BK190902 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] The federal government welcomed the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear missiles saying it had special significance for the Asia-Pacific region.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, told Parliament that the agreement overcame earlier concerns that Asia-based missiles would not be part of an agreement. Mr Hawke said the government was greatly encouraged by the agreement and hoped it would lead to further agreements covering other categories of nuclear weapons.

He expressed Australia's appreciation of the superpowers arms control efforts—sentiments echoed by the opposition leader, Mr Howard.

### Hawke To Visit Moscow in November or December

BK210917 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0830 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, is to visit Moscow in late November or early December. Officials in Canberra say Mr Hawke could be the first western leader to meet Mr Gorbachev following his proposed summit meeting with President Reagan.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Graeme Dobell, reports from Canberra:

[Begin Dobell recording] This time Mr Hawke will visit Moscow and Leningrad for a total of about 4 days. It is also likely that the prime minister will go to one other Eastern bloc country. Mr Hawke will be taking up an invitation extended by the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, when he was in Canberra in March.

The prime minister's talks with Mr Gorbachev will cover economic relations, arms control issues, and Soviet approaches to Asia and the South Pacific. It is expected that Mr Hawke will state his call for Moscow to allow Soviet Jews to leave the country. [end recording]

### New Zealand's Lange Endorses Economic Ties

BK200716 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has endorsed proposals to strengthen economic links between Australia and his country. However Mr Lange, speaking on national television in Australia, said that while a joint economy was probable, there was no prospect of a political union between the two countries.

The New Zealand trade minister, Mr Moore, last week raised the possibility of eliminating financial and commercial restrictions between the two countries. Mr

Moore referred to joint stock exchanges, companies, and produce marketing boards as an extension under current Closer Economic Relations Agreement.

Mr Lange endorsed Mr Moore's proposal saying that in the longer term such moves were likely to come about. When asked whether his trade minister has simply been floating the idea of a joint economy, Mr Lange replied that it was amazing how many of Mr Moore's ideas came to fruition. However, the New Zealand prime minister said there was no prospect of a political union, and emphasized that each country must maintain its independent voice in international affairs.

## Fiji

### Parties Agree To Form State Council

BK230846 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] The rival political parties in Fiji have agreed that a council of state should be established early next week as a caretaker government. The coalition of the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, and the Alliance Party of the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, will have balanced representation in the government.

It was also agreed that the chairman of the council should be the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who at present heads Fiji's interim administration.

The agreement was reached in Suva today at the fifth session of talks between the rival parties.

The coalition ousted from power by a military coup in May said that in view of the political consensus it would withdraw immediately a court action pending before the Supreme Court challenging the governor general's dissolution of the Parliament after the coup.

### Ratu Sir Kamisese Criticizes Hawke, Lange

BK200718 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, has criticized the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand for attempting to destroy his reputation. Ratu Sir Kamisese said Mr Hawke and Mr Lange had gone to extraordinary lengths to vilify him. His comments were made in a letter to the opposition leader in Papua New Guinea, Mr Somare, and the letter has been published in a Fiji newspaper.

Ratu Sir Kamisese said he was referring to allegations that he had played a role in the military coup that overthrew the Fiji Government last May. He has consistently denied the allegations, and said his character had been attacked by the media and his former friends, Mr Hawke and Mr Lange.

Ratu Sir Kamisese was prime minister of Fiji for 17 years after independence until his government was defeated in the election last April by Dr Timoci Bavadra's Indian majority coalition.

## Papua New Guinea

### End to South Pacific Commission Advocated

BK211700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT  
21 Sep 87

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 21 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea, which strongly backs Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia, said Monday [21 September] it was pushing for the dismantling of the Noumea-based South Pacific Commission.

The move came as the country's public servants called for the closure of the French Embassy here to show Papua New Guinea's support for independence in the French territory.

Acting Foreign Minister Aruru Matiabe told reporters he had instructed Papua New Guinea officials at a South Pacific Forum meeting which began in Fiji Monday to press for the dismantling of the 40-year-old commission.

Melanesians want a single organisation for the South Pacific which would see the functions of the commission—whose members include France—absorbed by the forum grouping the region's independent, self-governing nations.

Mr. Matiabe said he believed Papua New Guinea and other leading forum members should agree to immediately withdraw from the South Pacific Commission.

Observers said Papua New Guinea has long considered the commission as an irrelevant, colonial body—a view shared by several other island states including Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, its partners in the informal Melanesian Spearhead Group alliance.

Mr. Matiabe has been pushing for a special meeting of forum foreign ministers to take further action on the independence issue.

His latest move came as Papua New Guinea's biggest trade union, the Public Employees Association (PEA), called for the closure of the French Embassy here.

"We think shutting the embassy here would be the strongest possible means of telling the world we are serious about the New Caledonia issue," said PEA President Napoleon Liosi.

Police used tear gas to disperse students who had besieged the embassy three days before the September 13 referendum in New Caledonia, which resulted in a vote in favour of the territory remaining part of France.

The South Pacific Commission was set up in 1947 to advise on the economic, medical and social development of Oceania. Its members also include the United States and Britain as well as self-governing and non-independent territories.

Four years ago, the forum appointed a foreign ministers committee to study the concept of a single regional organisation.

Some island states fear however that a single organisation would lead to a cutback in the aid they receive through the commission, observers said.

Australia provides one third of this aid, set at 2.12 million Australian dollars (about 1.56 million U.S.) last year, with the bulk of other contributions coming from the United States, New Zealand, France and Britain.

(In Canberra, an official spokesman said Australia supported the concept of a single regional body to remove the present overlapping of the forum and the commission as long as this did not lead to a decline in aid from the foreign powers.)

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